

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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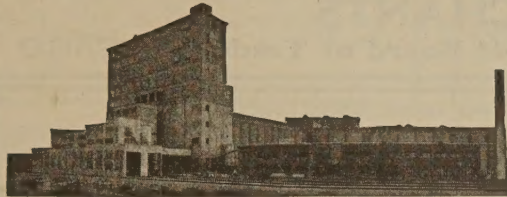
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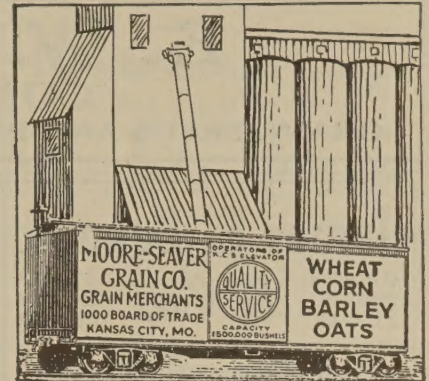
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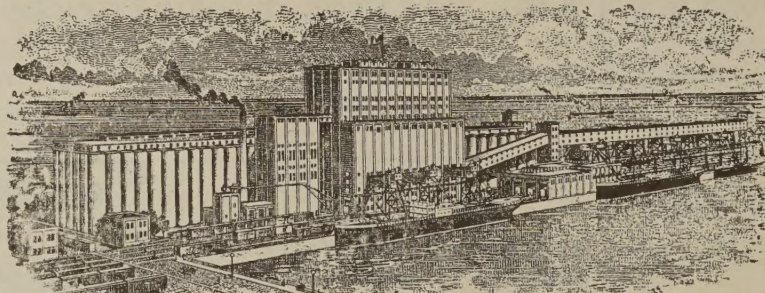
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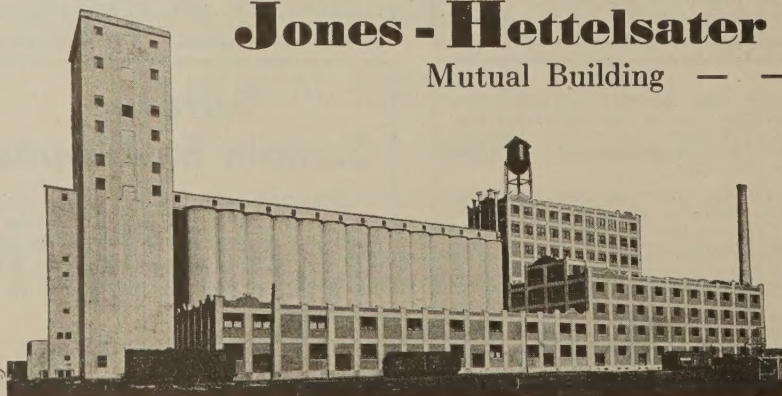
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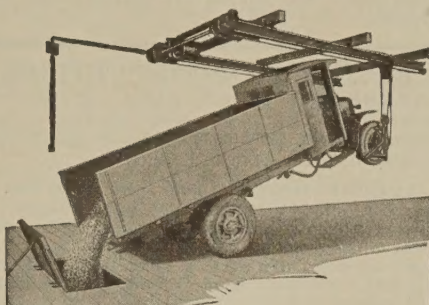
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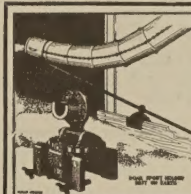
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HAVE CASH BUYER for well located country elevators in Southwest Kansas or Northern Oklahoma. Give full details as to volume, competition, scope of buying territory, condition of elevators and rock bottom cash prices. Address 75W8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

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OHIO—Well located 50-bbl. mill with two feed mills for sale; has made good money all through depression; good reason for selling; electric power; also good modern 7-room house.—H. B. Speck, Bloomville, Ohio.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TENNESSEE STOCK FARM for sale; 282 acres 1½ miles from Fayetteville. Liberal terms. Also do a grain business. H. K. Holman, 48 Seaton Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS—Grain, feed and seed business for sale, coal sheds and electrified grist mill in connection; been established for over 25 years; grain storage capacity 25,000 bus.; located in heart of dairy district; in small town on state highway; 400 population; 75 mi. from Chicago; will sell for \$8,000, which is less than half of what I have invested in it. Terms: \$4,500 cash, mortgage for balance at 5%. Must retire on account of poor health. Write A. A. Mulligan, Capron, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER POSITION wanted with farmers elevator co.; 17 years' experience; all sidelines; can start at once; best of references. 75V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION MANAGING elevator wanted; 15 yrs. experience in grains and feeds. Will make interview, go anywhere. References. Write 75W3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION in the feed and grain business; 12 yrs. actively engaged in feed mfg. and retailing; 8 yrs. managing executive chain feed stores. Would like connection with a chain operator or first class independent dealer. Experienced at managing, merchandising, purchasing and the preparation of surveys. Could arrange to buy a part interest. Address 75W16 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN AND FEED Machinery Salesmen wanted by firm established 75 years. We have complete line and want men in all parts of the country. Address 75W5 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

MANAGER WANTED for No. Ill. country grain station and lumber yard. Must be familiar with grain and lumber. No application will be considered outside of the above area. Write for information 75X1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

TRACK BUYER WANTED by an old established company, experienced preferred, for Algonia, Iowa territory. Replies treated confidentially. Employees informed of this ad. Write for information 75X2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN WANTED—For the western portion of lower Michigan now calling on country grain, feed and seed dealers, to handle, as a sideline, a well known line of farm and field seeds for a reputable midwestern organization. The man selected will be given full co-operation and will have a real opportunity to substantially increase his earnings. Write for information to 75W9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A Christmas Present for Your Business

that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

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CHRISTMAS SEALS**

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A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

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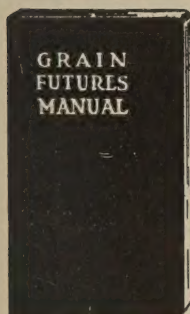
Order Form CND 97-5.

Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 lb.

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Grain Futures Manual



is a clear and concise exposition of the elements surrounding trading in grain futures. It contains questions pertinent to such trades and answers thereto, which are illuminating though brief; also a bibliography, making possible the reader's easy digest of the subject with the aid of ample references to many authoritative works.

Bound in keratol, size 3½x6 inches, 74 pages, price 50c, plus postage.

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Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6½ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7½x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplacating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

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MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CRUSHER—Feeder—Rebuilt for sale. Nickle Engineering Works, Saginaw, Mich.

SLIGHTLY USED Bowsher No. 35 cheap. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

ONE IRON KING Packer (Howes) for sale, same as new.—Black White Lime Co., Quincy, Ill.

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FREIGHT ELEVATOR for sale, 7x12 platform, serves three floors; 1 Victor No. 1 sheller, three head pulleys with shaft, bearings and sprocket wheel, two case iron boots with pulleys. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

KELLY DUPLEX Hammer Mill for sale. Fairbanks Morse 50-h.p. direct connected motor, A.C. 3 phase, complete, pulleys, shafting and other equipment. Everything nearly new. Bargain. 75U9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1-25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; Nos. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 1 Clipper Belt Lacer; 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shaft and hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

SMALL SIZE USED steam grain drier wanted. Write 75W2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SCALES FOR SALE

HOWE TRUCK SCALE for sale; 25-ton; 9'x20' platform; extra good condition; bargain. Write 75X5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RAT POISON

RAT LUNCHE—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED

Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

The Farm Belt



The so-called "Relief" being forced upon U. S. farmers is proving most oppressive.—
With apologies to the Los Angeles Times.

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.25, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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NEW CORN Perishable RUSH!

New or damp grain is perishable. When long delayed in transit, it often heats and spoils. If you would expedite the movement of your corn to destination, post placards bearing the above legend on the sides of each car and thereby warn the train crews handling it that grain will be damaged by delay. Printed in large boldface type with red ink on 6-ply white cardboard, size $12\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

50 "New Corn Rush" Cards \$2.55

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WHAT DO YOU NEED

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
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Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car {Puller	Power {Oil Engine
Car {Pusher	Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	{Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
Conveying Machinery	{Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	Separator {Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Sheller
Elevator Paint	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Formulas	{Steel or Zinc
Feed Ingredients	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mixer {Dry	Speed Reduction Units
Molasses	Spouting
Feed Mill	Storage Tanks
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Foundation Restoration	Waterproofing (Cement)
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Grain Tables	

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

NEW CORN contains so much moisture, reports of heating in open cribs continues to be reported from different districts, proving conclusively that country buyers must exercise extreme vigilance if they are to avoid having their purchases heat before loading for shipment.

WHY has Congress enacted laws permitting any trader to purchase a million bales or one-twelfth of an average crop of cotton, while denying any trader the right to purchase more than 1/300 of an average crop of wheat? We recognize no excuse for driving buyers out of either market, nor can we conjure any reason for the discrimination against wheat.

SOME DOUBT is entertained as to whether the sec'y of agriculture is well posted on pigs, the four-footed kind; but the American Iron and Steel Institute is sure he knows nothing about pig iron, when he declared in a radio talk that "the pig iron reduction control of the big steel companies in 1933 was, in principle, 1,000 times as damnable as the big reduction campaign of 1933." The Institute comes back with a statement that there was no reduction in the output of pig iron in 1933. On the contrary there was an increase for the year of over 50 per cent compared with 1932 and this gain has continued.

THE 10-year strait jacket for agriculture disclosed last week by the acting chief of the AAA planning section contemplates the "more abundant life" by a less abundant production of the necessities of existence. Cotton, corn and wheat acreages are to be reduced, if the bureaucracy has its way. The hitherto independent American farmer can see himself in the prison lockstep in the declaration of the leading collaborator at the Washington convention of land grant colleges that "The goal in organization and administration is of course a single contract for each farm, stressing positive performance." The flouters of potato control should mark well the words "positive performance."

AN IOWA GRAIN buyer who was recently made defendant in a suit for the price he had agreed to pay farmer for No. 3 corn, is most fortunate in being fortified with a clear cut contract that is published in "Asked-Answered" this number. Country lawyers as a rule are ever eager to undertake the impossible if it gives promise of advertising their calling or swelling their bank account. Every farmer knows full well that sample corn is not worth the price of No. 3 corn, and he might just as well attempt to deliver and collect the contract price for corn husks. Fortunately the contract signed by the seller and buyer is so clear it leaves no opportunity for misunderstanding as to the exact intent of both parties.

THE CONDITIONS required of corn growers who apply for government loans on sealed corn are so rigid few farmers are able to comply, in fact many have no No. 3 corn or cribs that are proof against weather and thieves.

BUROCRATIC control must be becoming obnoxious to many Kansas wheat farmers who are not signing the new 4-year contract as numerous as before. The extension by the AAA of the deadline date from Nov. 15 to Nov. 30 for signing contracts is evidently intended to give county agents more time to line up the recalcitrants.

GREAT BRITAIN collects a tax on every sack of flour imported or manufactured in the tight little isles and gives it to the wheat grower to make up the difference between the price he receives for his grain and the standard price of about \$1.40 per bushel. Naturally the farmers have abandoned other grains and are devoting most of their acreage to wheat, so this should increase the British demand for other grains of foreign origin.

WHEN the wheat market is badly in need of buyers the sellers who are the growers find their market depressed by official statements like that made recently by the Chief of the Grain Division, giving it as his opinion next year's wheat crop will be materially above domestic needs. Providence may again decree a short crop; and any official utterances that are mere guesswork and bear down the price are totally at variance with the interests the Department of Agriculture is presumed to serve.

THE IOWA elevator operator who charges but five cents a load for accommodation weighing overlooks the fact that his own time is worth far more than his weighing fee, and the wear and tear on his scale platform will amount to more, while the interest on his investment in heavy truck scales will swell his cost of performing the service to more than 30 cents a load. Many elevator operators refuse to perform any weighing service for the public for less than fifty cents a load, and some as much as one dollar a load, which is none too much for the heavy trucks.

THE EXCESSIVE taxes being collected by all taxing bodies are thoroughly arousing manufacturers and merchants generally. Yet, little will be accomplished unless the suffers organize and conduct a well planned campaign for relief. The consuming public is rapidly coming to understand that merchants must pass the taxes on to the consumer if they are to survive. So it should not be difficult to enlist the support of the consuming public in any intelligent campaign for the reduction of taxes and the wasteful spending by all governments.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 27, 1935

DAMP grain needs frequent and careful inspection lest it heats and attracts all the grain infesting insects of the neighborhood. The larger the per cent of dirt and moisture contained the better the pests enjoy the mixture.

OUTLOOK reports by the Washington bureaucracy to the effect that the prospective demand for clover and alfalfa seed "is problematic" unwittingly disclose that the value of these reports is just about as problematic.

WHEAT OWNERS who wonder at the nervous condition of the wheat market must not overlook Canada's enormous visible supply, which has been accumulated by the old Wheat Pool and the Government's Wheat Board. The wheat growers of the world would be far better off if the various governments would leave the market of grain to men long experienced in supplying foodstuffs to those in need. Trying to hold up the consumers has never proved profitable for price pegging politicians.

Swindling the Country Elevator Operator

Taxidermists of long experience insist that man is the only animal that can be skinned more than once, and country grain dealers seem to specialize in making a determined effort to prove that they are men. In fact, Iowa easy marks have been swindled so many times during the past two years by truckers, many of them will have no further dealings with the traveling sharks. Special bulletins warning members of the tricky truckers have been issued by the secretaries of the Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana Ass'ns, yet elevator operators continue to sell them grain at prices over the market, but neglect to watch their scales and platforms during the weighing.

One Iowa manager who frequently sold grain to truckers after dark depended upon his automatic scale in the cupola for weighing grain loaded out because his wagon scale was too small to accommodate large trucks. A check up of his stocks on hand disclosed a shortage of over 3,000 bushels. So it was very evident that the sly truckers had surreptitiously changed weights in the automatic scale.

Iowa dealers and farmers accumulated enough rubber checks of no value during the marketing of the last corn crop to paper all the grain offices of the state, yet they continue to sell the swindlers. One trucker was caught draining his 25-gallon auxiliary gasoline tank of water. Another had a large secret compartment for hiding his load of sand. One curious Iowa elevator operator lifted the hood of the truck that had been sent for a load and found 1,000 pounds of rock. In fact so many different secret compartments and false bottoms have been detected by some dealers they will not weigh a truck over their scales until it has been carefully examined.

Many other dealers have fallen prey to swindling subscription solicitors who claim to be representing the semi-monthly GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated without any authority from us.

Other sharpers have been selling advertising space in a fake railway journal, which has little or no circulation in the territory served by the advertisers. The solicitors depend more on the "good-will of the local train crew" for getting ads than upon any value the advertising might have for the prospect.

The sharp practices of these travelers are so numerous that the elevator man who makes a practice of selling grain to truckers really needs a vigilant inspector to watch the trucker, as well as to investigate all the nooks and corners of each truck presented for grain.

The one safe rule for cashing or accepting checks from strangers is "DON'T."

Loading any truck after dark is ac-

companied with unusual risks. One of the latest schemes for hooking a grain buyer is reported in our Ohio news columns this number. After stealing the type registering beam from an elevator scale that was a duplicate of the scale beam used by the local mill, the thieves also stole blank scale tickets and filled them in to their liking with the result that they collected for 2,485 bushels of wheat that they never delivered.

The farsighted, cautious grain merchant not only encloses his scale beam and his books in a private compartment, but he keeps them locked and secure from the meddling hands of visitors. Many times in the past we have reported the theft of printed blank checks from the grain office which were afterwards cashed by friends of the grain dealer. The private records of any business should always be protected from the curious who may find it to their advantage to change the entries.

During the last two years grain merchants of the surplus corn states have been particularly puzzled to understand how truckers were able to overbid the market for grain and then undersell them when making delivery to feeders further south. The many startling disclosures in recent months explain how they did it. Those who persist in dealing with the traveling traders must exercise unusual vigilance to prevent being swindled.

Was Futures Administration Guilty of Entrapment?

The plea by the attorney of the leading bull speculator that he had been lured by the Grain Futures Administrator into violation of the reporting clause of the grain futures act seems to have given the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals a critical view of the government's three years' delay in initiating the prosecution.

A four years' delay in prosecuting a big trader who ran a deal in July, 1930, corn, on the Chicago Board of Trade, is expected to lose the government's case against him, also.

The trial was by three bureaucrats who found him guilty, and guilty he would have remained until death had it not been for the salutary provision in the Act for a judicial review.

The court said: "We are not persuaded that the words of the statute here used can be or should be so stretched as to include past violations which were committed and completed two years before the complaint was filed."

Of course, if the Futures Administration takes action against an individual immediately upon learning of an infraction of the reporting clause it will be equivalent to notice to the defendant that he must report; and if he does thereafter comply with the law no prosecution would seem to be necessary.

Failure to report his private business is not heinous crime warranting banishment of the speculator from all the commodity exchanges. To warrant drastic punishment there should be a showing by the department of justice that the transactions not reported were so large as to have been effective in raising or lowering the market price of the commodity to the harm of the public, such as the action of the AAA in killing off the pigs to manipulate the price of pork upward to the detriment of the public.

The Permanent A.A.A.

Economists of repute who have studied the bureaucracy's plans to control acreage and limit production find fault with its elimination of fertile acreage on the same basis as poor soils.

They denounce every control effort as tending to the same eventual result, a reduction in the amount of goods divisible among all of us, with a consequent lowering of the American standard of living.

Yet this is what the president in his announcement of Oct. 25 approved, when he declared himself as in favor of a long time and more permanent adjustment program. An experiment which has resulted in the importation of nearly all cereals, fresh meats and live animals on a large scale (see bottom page 353) can hardly be said to have been crowned with sufficient success to warrant its continuation.

The one contract per farm proposal promises to be the bureaucrats' way out of the wilderness of unconstitutionality. As such the coming year will see its substitution for the present control for separate basic commodities, hastened perhaps by the expected court decision against processing taxes.

To the extent that the one contract per farm idea may release from control all products once they have left the farm the grain dealer can have little objection, so long as he and the miller are not made the instruments thru which the bureaucrats control the farmer and dictate the use he makes of his land. Under the single contract each farmer would have an opportunity to be his own boss, and would choose to devote his soil and equipment to such crops as naturally fitted.

Such a concoction as the potato control penalizing innocent buyers would be unnecessary under the single contract. Dealers handling crops would not require licensing from Washington in order to continue in business, and would have no regulations to observe.

If the farmer chooses virtually to mortgage his farm to a mortgagee who will be more dictatorial than any landlord, that is his business, but the prevailing conviction is that he will prefer to run his own business.

Why Grain Dealers Should Be Thankful

Notwithstanding there is no foundation in the rumor that Thanksgiving is to be changed to April 1st, grain and feed dealers and turkey raisers should be thankful their business is not to be wrecked by rulings of revolutionary bureaucrats. However, the grain dealers have many other things for which they should be truly thankful. Among them are:

The U. S. Supreme Court and its zealous regard for the spirit and the letter of the constitution.

The right to conduct their business honestly and fairly without regulation or restriction by meddling code dictators.

That simply declaring "an emergency exists" does not excuse, justify or establish legality of legislation in conflict with the U. S. Constitution.

That the open public markets, despite unfair taxes on sales of farm products and unreasonable restrictions on buyers and sellers of grain, will continue to register the true market value of each kind and grade and provide facilities for owners of grain to protect themselves against declining markets.

That the AAA has not as yet denied United States farmers the right to plant grain or seeds.

That the stocks of grain to be carried over July 1st, 1936, give pleasing promise of better prices for producers.

That the acreage, stand and condition of all winter grains give cheering promise of reduced imports and a larger domestic crop to market next year.

That the sharp tricks of swindling truckers have discouraged discriminating farmers from dealing with irresponsible nomads.

Processors Encouraged by Supreme Court

The ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States Nov. 25 that the rice millers were entitled to an injunction restraining collection of the processing tax disposes of only one small point. The court ruled against the government's contention that the processor must pay the tax first, and then bring suit to recover money wrongfully collected.

The view of the six justices in the majority evidently is that the revamped AAA still does not provide an adequate remedy at law for processors who have paid taxes illegally collected. In this they seem to concur in the numerous decisions rendered by district and circuit court justices.

The immediate practical effect is to encourage every processor who has not done so, to petition court for an injunction restraining the collection of the tax, pending a decision on the validity of the AAA. Thus several hundred millions of dollars that the AAA was counting upon will not be available for payment of benefits to farmers, or rather for refund of the taxes that have been deducted by processors from the price paid to farmers for their crops or hogs.

Taxpayers have hardly any standing in court to resist collection of taxes, and it is possible the processing taxes will be held constitutional, if considered apart from the rank injustice of paying a benefit to a signing farmer and withholding it from a non-signer.

The suit brought by Lee Moor, cotton planter, against the AAA's Bankhead Act, on the contrary, is full of dynamite, as it goes to the root of the federal regimentation of agriculture, and is even more threatening to the bureaucracy than the suit brought in the Supreme Court by the State of Georgia.

U. S. Warehouse Act Imperiled

Fred Hastings stole a bale of cotton from a federally licensed warehouse at Clarksdale, Miss., it is alleged by the U. S. Department of Justice in attempting to punish him.

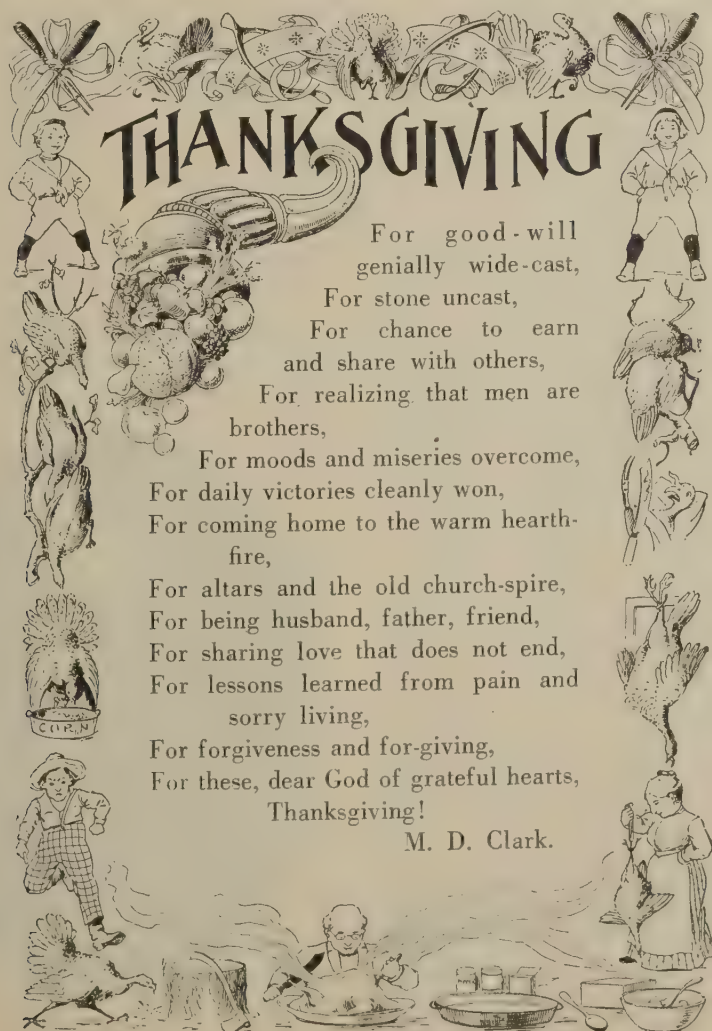
His case came up before the United States Supreme Court Nov. 12 when Jas. M. Beck, noted constitutional lawyer, defended him, arguing that power to punish resided exclusively in the state of Mississippi and that the licensing power of the federal government had been exceeded in the N.R.A. and A.A.A. and the potato control law.

Sick Wheat that has been damaged by moisture in storage is coming to the Toledo market. A good drier will help much sick grain to recover.

Processing Tax collections fell more than \$44,000,000 behind benefit payments in July and August. The manufacturers do not like to pay these burdensome taxes any better than do the consumers.

RECENT EXPERIENCE meetings of country elevator operators has disclosed a lot of new tricks which are being practiced by truckers. Some of these are told of in our report of the Iowa meeting lately. An Indiana dealer reports that farmers who sold the contents of 3,000 bushel cribs to truckers find now that a list of the trucker's purchases from their cribs amounts only to a total of 2,000 bushels, and they are wondering what trucker got the rest of their corn.

THE BUROCRATS who are striving to regiment America never give up. Driven from one position they take up another. So it is with the A.A.A. desire to control poultry handling in New York City. Having been thrown out by the Supreme Court decisions in the A.L.A. Schechter case the Department of Agriculture has just announced that on and after Nov. 25 live poultry dealers and handlers of New York City and Jersey City must have licenses from the Department. Unquestionably there are abuses in poultry handling in that market; but the remedy is not more regulation but a strict enforcement of the state laws against the racketeering by gunmen and thugs who compel cowardly handlers to contribute.



Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Figuring Circular Cribs?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the formula for figuring the bushel contents of circular corn cribs? Many farmers in this area crib ear corn in snow fence.

What is the weight per bushel of speltz?—A. B. Chedderquist, agent Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co., Laurel, Neb.

Ans.: The legal weight of a bushel of speltz is 40 pounds in all states except Nebraska, where it is 48 pounds.

According to the dryness of the corn a bushel of ears will occupy a space varying from 3,800 to 4,000 cubic inches. Therefore calculate the number of cubic inches in the crib and divide by 4,000. The cubic inches in a circular crib are found by squaring the diameter of the crib and multiplying by 0.7854, and again by the depth of the corn in the crib in inches. If the crib measurements are in feet either convert the 4,000 into cubic feet or the cubic feet of bin into inches at 1,728 to cubic foot.

Grain Not Up to Grade Contracted?

Grain & Feed Journals: Herewith is a sample of the form of contract we used in contracting with a farmer for a quantity of corn of this year's crop. The contract was executed on Oct. 8, calling for delivery by the 20th, and the farmer delivered the corn on the 19th. But the farmer delivered sample grade corn, with 22% rotten kernels. We had contracted for No. 3 corn.

We shipped the corn. It was heating when it arrived at Chicago on Oct. 24, and could not be applied on our sale. Our commission merchant bought a car of suitable grade to apply on our contract, and sold the heating corn we had shipped. The difference in price was 25½ cts. per bu. This was the figure we used in discounting the farmer, and was about 5c better than was applicable the day the farmer delivered the corn.

When we got our returns we settled with the farmer, and he accepted our check for what was coming to him, cashing it or depositing it in a different bank from ours. Later, before the check had cleared, he recalled the check and turned it over to attorneys. The attorneys sent the check back to us, and we returned it to them, with the comment that the account had been paid and settled.

The farmer's attorneys have started suit for the price on the corn that would have applied had it graded in accord with the contract grade. Can they collect?—Charles Skewis, E. W. Oates & Co., Storm Lake, Ia.

Ans.: The last clause in the contract protects the buyer who can furnish evidence of the grading below contract. The inspection certificates should be sufficient proof, supported by letter from the receiver and other authentic data establishing the price of off grades.

(Original)

CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF GRAIN

IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual convenants of the parties hereto and the payment of Dollars by the second party to the first party, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, it is agreed by (seller) herein called first party, that he has this day sold and does hereby sell to (buyer) herein called second party, bushels of good, sound, dry (Grade) (Kind of Grain) at the price of cents per bushel and agrees to deliver said grain, now owned by said first party free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, at his own expense, to second party at Elevator in the town of on or before

IN CONSIDERATION of the foregoing the second party has purchased and does hereby purchase from first party the quantity of grain hereinbefore specified, upon the terms above specified, and agrees to pay the first party therefor, at Iowa, the sum of cents per bushel when said grain is delivered. It is mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the word bushel as used in this contract shall be construed to mean pounds, avoirdupois weight of the grain sold and each bushel shall be computed upon that basis and that any grain that is not up to the grade purchased is to be accepted and paid for at the market difference.

Executed in duplicate this day of at Iowa.
Signed Seller Signed Buyer

IN THE FOREGOING contract the first party is the seller and the second party is the buyer.

Beet Sugar manufacturers' allotments have been revised by the A.A.A. as announced Oct. 8. Processors are forbidden by the Secretary's order from marketing sugar in excess of the allotments which have been made.

Collection of Processing Taxes from 15 milling companies was restrained by the U. S. Circuit Court at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 9, reversing Judge Otis at Kansas City, who had held the tax legal after the Aug. 24 amendments to the Act. The circuit court ordered the taxes held in escrow by the clerk of the court at Kansas City.

Pacific Northwest grain merchants and flour millers are cheered by the announcement from Washington that the Treasury Department has approved the payment of the 1-cent handling charge that the North Pacific Emergency Export Corporation agreed to pay for their services in removing the surplus.

Hog Processing Tax collections for the month of September aggregated only \$1,001.410 on about 183,000 hogs, whereas the slaughter in plants under federal inspection alone aggregated 1,452,926 head, indicating that the government is able to collect only 15 per cent of the tax due, not counting exempt slaughtering by farmers.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 9. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Nashville, Tenn.

Dec. 10, 11, 12. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Watertown, S. D., Hotel Lincoln.

Dec. 11. Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, at Dallas Athletic Club, Dallas, Tex.

Jan. 30, 31. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 4, 5, 6.—North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 11, 12, 13. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Hotel LaSalle.

Feb. 18, 19, 20. Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, West Hotel.

Feb. 21. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

June 22, 23. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

More Wheat to the Barrel of Flour

The light test weight of this year's wheat crop led to predictions that more wheat would be required to make a barrel of flour.

Actual grindings during September by mills reporting showed that it took an average of 276.2 pounds of wheat to make one barrel of flour; against 273.7 for the crop year ending June 30. Offal averaged 82.2 pounds per barrel of flour, as reported to the Bureau of the Census. Mills in the state of Washington used 266.2 and those in Michigan 288.7 pounds to the barrel.

A detailed study of the September reports show that on the average in the leading milling states 97 flour mills in Kansas required 275.7 pounds of wheat for a barrel of flour, 61 Minnesota mills needed 282.4 pounds, 39 New York mills 272.8 pounds, and 63 Missouri mills required for 1 barrel of flour 278.5 pounds of wheat.

Death of E. S. Mooers

Edwin S. Mooers, of Minneapolis, unexpectedly succumbed to a heart attack Nov. 8, altho he had been at the office of the Cargill Elevator Co., where he was treasurer, the day before, in his usual good health.

He had been identified with the grain business since 1887, when he engaged in the country elevator business in Canada. He spent eight years in the office of A. D. Thomson & Co., at Duluth, and then left to construct terminal elevators at Kingston and Goderich, Ont. Later he built a 600-bbl. mill at Kingston, which he operated in connection with the elevator for about five years. When the Pawnee Cereal Co. started construction of its oatmeal mill at Cedar Rapids he was engaged to supervise the work, and took charge later of the operation of the plant. When the plant was closed he formed a connection with T. E. Wells & Co., grain receivers of Chicago, as traveling solicitor, and continued with its successor, B. S. Wilson & Co.

Mr. Mooers was vice pres. of the Citizens Morris Plan Bank, a director of the Minneapolis Church Federation and of the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Ass'n. He was a member of the Lions Club, the Golden Valley Golf Club and Wesley Methodist Church.

He is survived by the widow, Clara Winslow Mooers, and a son, Chas. W. Mooers of Minneapolis. He was 64 years of age. In point of service he was the oldest employe of the Cargill Company.



E. S. Mooers, Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

At Mercy of Bankers

Grain & Feed Journals: We feel we are paying too high a charge, but are helpless, as no other reliable agency seems disposed to undertake collection of arrival drafts and the banks are holding us up. On drafts running \$1100 to \$1200 we are paying from \$1.90 to \$2.05 in Iowa and Minnesota. On a recent draft of about \$1500 we paid \$2.50. How can we secure reductions?—J. N. Ashburn, President, Gibbon (Neb.) Roller Mills.

Lucky Not to Handle New Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: We have yet been unable to handle any new corn; but that has been a blessing, as all who did have lost heavily on it. The boys do not have the nerve to buy it right. Vincennes is paying 50 cents for this wet corn.

The freezes of Oct. 3 and 4 just played havoc here. Most of the upland corn is a total loss as far as marketable corn is concerned, and the river bottom corn has some soft corn mixed all thru it. It will be a hard crop to handle and make any money.—O. L. Barr, Bicknell, Ind.

Iowa Farmers Refusing Sealed Corn Loans

Grain & Feed Journals: Many farmers have backed away from sealing of their corn. Fewer of them need the money, they find it easier to get loans from their bankers and the sale price is too near the sealing price. Most of them are happy to have the assurance that they can seal if they want to, but they hesitate to tie themselves up with restrictions that are associated with sealing unless the prices offered for corn fall to a much lower level. We do not believe a great deal of sealing will be done.—Mrs. Roy Samuelson, Frye Grain Co., Ames, Ia.

Improvements Will Pay

Grain & Feed Journals: The elevator of today is not for the grain business only. To handle its many different lines it has to be planned accordingly.

Old obsolete buildings are not designed to handle anything but grain, and the builder given the task of remodeling to meet up-to-date requirements finds it difficult.

In nearly every case, however, some changes can be made like tearing out old and worn out machinery and replacing it with new labor and power saving equipment, and perhaps adding a little to the building.

Well planned changes all go to bring down the operating expense of the old place, which means good interest on the investment. My conviction is that it is not just another expense, but an investment.—Christ Wickey, Nappanee, Ind.

Pay Sliding Scale for Collection of Drafts

Grain & Feed Journals: Since the banking fiasco some of these collecting banks around the country are making more than legitimate charges for the collection of drafts in an effort to increase their income. The local bank charges 1/10 of 1% on items under \$500 and 1/20th of 1% on items over that, with a minimum charge of 25c. To these charges (when drafts are discounted) are always added the fees assessed at

destination and in a good many cases the collecting bank makes a minimum levy of 50c exchange and 1/10th of 1% on all items over \$500.

There doesn't seem to be any reasonable agreed fee and we commend your program and hope that it results in more uniform and reasonable charges.—K. P. Kimball, The Kim-Murphy Co., Lansing, Mich.

Iowa Corn Will Not Meet Sealing Requirements

Grain & Feed Journals: We do not expect much sealing of corn to be done. Occasionally a farmer has some corn that will grade as high as No. 4, but for every such farmer there are ten who have corn grading No. 5 or lower. Sealing regulations call for No. 3 corn, placed in a crib that will stand at least two years, and the farmer taking a loan is required to sign the corn-hog program for two years, which would bind him until after election. Many farmers do not like the latter provision. Many farmers look with suspicion upon the new federal trade pact with Canada, and at present the corn market is fairly high, when shrink is considered against the possible higher prices in the spring.—Lane Corbin, North Iowa Grain Co., Nevada, Ia.

Truckers' Thievery

Iowa grain dealers, who were blessed with a good crop of corn a year ago, have had many trying experiences in dealing with truckers from the surrounding states. Long distance trucking of grain was common a year ago. Ingenious truckers, seeking to meet the competition of their kind, developed one treacherous trick after another to defraud the grain dealers from whom they bought grain, as well as the feeders to whom they sold.

Most of the grain trade is familiar with the more common tricks such as sand boxes that can be emptied while the truck is moving between tare and gross weights, with rocks in false bottoms, with shifting of loads, and with checks that bounce. Among the less common deceptive tricks practiced under cover of darkness, Iowa dealers report the following:

LIFTING: Men stay in the truck when tare weight is made on truck scales, but present some flimsy excuse for walking around the truck and removing their weight from the scales when gross weight is made, or vice versa. If opportunity offers, especially after dark, when truckers like to get their loads, one or two men not only remove their weight from the platform but, standing on the scale pit rim, push upward against the load. One case is reported of a man getting under the end of the truck box and bracing his back against the box to relieve part of the load on the scale. F. E. Norstrum at Burnside, Ia., reports a lady truck driver who proved to be no lady when it came to honorable dealings in grain. When his scale beam failed to balance readily he investigated by a door with which the truckers were not familiar, and discovered the lady at the rear of the truck, pushing upward against the load.

PINCH-BAR OR CHISEL: The trucker's accomplice stays on the scale platform, but uses a short, 5 or 6 inch bar, pointed at one end, to work against the scale under cover of darkness. On the tare weight the bar is

jammed against the scale pit foundation and is used as a lever with the scale deck as the fulcrum, and the accomplice's weight exerted against the free end. On the gross weight the reverse is worked, pinching this bar against the scale deck and using the foundation edge as the fulcrum.

SUCTION-CUP: The trucker distracts the attention of the grain dealer with some subterfuge such as asking him to step to the door to satisfy himself that the truck is properly on the scales. While this is being done the accomplice presses a weighted suction cup against the bottom of the scale beam counterbalancing weights. While the truck is being loaded the accomplice pulls the suction cup from its hiding place, and presses it against the back of the poise. While the grain dealer's attention is again distracted with accepting payment for the load, the accomplice removes the suction cup from the back of the poise and slips it back in his pocket. This trick gained 28 bus. of corn to the load for one trucker before it was discovered.

AUTOMATIC SCALES: A trucker who insisted on watching the automatic scales while they registered the weight going into his truck, was discovered disconnecting the dump register by a watchful grain dealer, who deliberately gave him an opportunity by leaving the scales.

MOVING: The trucker stays in the cab, with motor running. He accepts the normal tare weight, but when weighing the gross load back, he gradually inches the truck forward with the clutch, so that the front wheels rest partly against the scale platform, and partly against the scale pit foundation.

BREAKING SCALE BALANCE: While the grain dealer is concerned with loading the truck after the tare weight has been made, the trucker's accomplice goes into the office and screws forward the balance adjustment weight, found on the counter balance end of the beam of so many scales, so that the poise will not have to be moved out so far to balance the beam on the gross weight, consequently registering a lower than actual net weight.

New Pres. of Omaha Exchange

J. T. Buchanan was elected pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange Nov. 19, the second time he has been honored with that office, having first served in 1919.

Mr. Buchanan is well qualified to administer the affairs of the Exchange, being well informed on the different branches of the grain business. He is vice pres. and general manager of the Omaha Elevator Co. and for 17 years has been sec'y and treas. of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n.



J. T. Buchanan, Omaha, Neb.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Greenleaf, Kan., Nov. 12.—Crop prospect is 90% of normal.—Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Ass'n.

Rock Falls, Ill., Nov. 23.—Moisture in corn is from 21 to 27% so far.—J. L. McKinney, South Side Elevator.

Garwin, Ia., Nov. 20.—Much of the corn this year is sample grade and moldy.—Jack Barry, Garwin Lbr. Co.

Cherokee, Ia., Nov. 14.—Corn is a poor crop, compared with normal. Moisture heavy and damage considerable.—Perry Boughton.

Roanoke, Ill.—Oats crop here is poor this year. Corn is making about 60 bus. per acre.—Roanoke Milling Co., Irvin C. Millender, pres.

Moville, Ia., Nov. 13.—Corn is yielding 30-35 bus. per acre. Some carries heavy moisture and is badly damaged.—W. L. Sanborn.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Late planting and drouth reduced the yield of corn in Posey County and the early October freeze prevented much from maturing.—W. B. C.

Correctionville, Ia., Nov. 13.—Corn is suffering heavy damage from too much moisture, caused by fall rains and late frosts.—F. J. Higley, T. S. Cathcart & Son.

Warren, Minn., Nov. 15.—This section closes season very dry. Much moisture will be necessary to insure next year's crops.—Pioneer Land & Loan Co., by W. A. Knapp, pres.

Scarboro, Ill., Nov. 23.—One lot of corn was received today with moisture at 17½%, good enough to grade No. 3. Another lot, tested this morning showed 22%.—H. J. Smith, Scarboro Elevator Co.

Aurelia, Ia., Nov. 14.—Corn is only 60% of a crop and of very poor quality. We do not expect farmers to sell much, as they will require most of their production for feeding.—Roy Whitney, W. G. Whitney Elevator.

Bluffton, Ind., Nov. 14.—Too wet for farmers to work in fields, so little corn has been gathered. Wells County corn is testing 25 to 30% moisture, grading No. 4 and bringing 55 cts. at the elevators.—A. F. M.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22.—Moisture situation is very favorable for all winter wheat east of the Missouri River, could not be more favorable. In the West and Northwest this winter is expected to bring more snow and lower temperatures than usual.—Chas. A. Heath.

Vincennes, Ind.—Knox County farmers thru observance of Hessian fly-free infestation day for sowing wheat this fall, have escaped much of the heavy infestation found in Illinois opposite Knox County, S. H. Benson, county agent, has reported. He expressed the belief that a change to freezing weather will prove beneficial and check the spread of the fly.—W. B. C.

Blencoe, Ia., Nov. 13.—Corn husking about 40% completed. Fields running about 45 bus. per acre. Corn is testing No. 4 due to a few wet ears in all fields. Fall wheat got off to a poor start due to lack of moisture, but recent rains started that which was in dry soil, but it has not shown above the ground, making the fields look spotted. Don't think there will be much corn sealed here on account of the strict requirements and local banks being able to carry loans that the farmers are obliged to get.—B. C. Christopher & Co., Don Mintun, mgr.

Columbus, O., Nov. 12.—Preliminary estimates place the yield of corn at 42.5 bus. per acre, compared with 31.5 bus. in 1934 and 36.0 bus., the 10-year (1923-32) average. The indicated production is 131,878,000 bus., compared with 92,200,000 in 1934 and 123,701,000 the 5-year (1928-32) average. In some sections weather has been unfavorable for drying corn, which is reported to be running quite high in moisture content, and husking is being somewhat delayed. Soybeans for grain are estimated at 880,000 bus., in comparison with only 408,000 in 1934 and 423,000 the 5-year average production.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 16.—In some counties the buckwheat crop was damaged by frosts and the average yields as now recorded are lower than was indicated earlier in the season. November estimates indicate that the state's buckwheat production will be about 269,000 bus., which is about as much as was produced a year ago when the fall was more favorable for the maturing of the crop.—Walter H. Ebling, sr. agricultural statistician.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 21.—Returns received from elevator agents at 95% of country points in the three Prairie Provinces showed the following: Estimated net acreage—Wheat, 19,401,400; durum wheat, 1,078,600; oats, 7,131,900; barley, 3,398,700; rye, 556,000; flax, 235,900. Estimated yield, in bus.—Wheat, 236,317,800; durum wheat, 13,703,200; oats, 231,190,200; barley, 72,780,800; rye, 7,961,300; flax, 1,303,500.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15.—As indicated in our previous reports, corn husking in many sections has been greatly delayed because of frost damage in places, and late maturity in other sections. Some that has been husked and cribbed has started to heat and mould in various localities, in some instances to such an extent that it had to be taken from the cribs and spread out to dry. This situation being the worst of its kind since the crop of 1917, is more complicated by the fact that much of this crop is being husked by machinery which portion cannot be sorted out as readily as is usual when husked by hand.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 23.—This damp weather in November has greatly benefited winter wheat. The crop looks very promising, good stand and color. Husking of the corn crop is very backward this year in central Illinois. Not much corn has been cribbed due to high moisture. However, with colder weather now husking will get underway in earnest. Northern counties have a high yielding corn crop, moisture running from 3 to 7% less than our corn in this territory, and quality good to excellent. The poorer corn areas are in the southern half of the state, where early October frost caught a large portion of the crop immature, reducing both yields and quality.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 13.—Harvesting of the large soybean crop progressed rapidly after a late start. By Nov. 1 better than 75% of the crop had been threshed or combined. Yields turned out slightly better than expected and quality ranks high. Late plantings account for 15 to 20% of the crop being damaged by frost. Because of generous supplies of hay a larger percentage of the total acreage will be harvested for beans than last year. A record production of 18,935,000 bus. is indicated by preliminary reports of yield and harvested acreage. This compares with 10,298,000 bus. harvested last year and the 5-year average of 4,926,000 bus.—A. J. Surratt, sr. ag. statistician.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 13.—The wheat crop of Canada is estimated at 273,971,000 bus., compared with the September report of 290,541,000 bus. and last year's harvest of 275,849,000 bus. Wheat production in the three western provinces is estimated at 256,000,000 bus., compared with 272,000,000 in September and 264,000,000 last year. Oats crop is placed at 416,369,000 bus., compared with 449,297,000 in September and 321,120,000 last year. Barley yield given at 87,512,000 bus., against 94,550,000 in September and 63,742,000 last year. Estimates of rye crop is 10,610,000 bus., against 13,354,000 in September and 5,423,000 last year. Flax production 1,433,000 bus., against 1,636,100 in September and 910,400 last year.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 18.—Wheat couldn't look any better than it does. It is just simply magnificent. Farmers report it is very deep rooted, is heavy enough to cover the ground. Even that which was sown in late October is now covering the ground and everything looks good. Corn is just as heavy in moisture as it was thirty days ago. Corn we are getting into our dryer here runs around 24% moisture. It is good quality, however, and so far there is little or no damage in it, but it dries very slowly and is taking more coal than usual to dry a ton of corn, because the air is saturated with moisture. We haven't heard of any corn damaging in cribs as yet, although we expected it earlier when the air was warm. Our soybean crop was a large one, but there are thousands of acres yet unharvested, but they will be harvested as soon as combines can get into the fields and it

quits raining.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 13.—Because a substantial part of the unusually late corn crop was injured by early October freezes, the present estimate of 30,934,000 bus. is 2,379,000 bus. less than reported a month earlier. A substantial part of the 1935 production is soft corn having poor keeping qualities and only a limited quantity of marketable grain will be husked. Excessive rainfall during the spring and early summer resulted in late planting, poor stands and heavy weed growth before fields could be cultivated. This was followed by extremely hot, dry weather during July and August which exacted a heavy toll. Then came cold, wet weather during October which prevented such corn as had withstood the excessive summer temperatures from maturing properly. The estimate of grain sorghum production is 12,050,000 bus., which is 3,615,000 bus. less than was in prospect a month ago. As a result of sharp freezes during October which killed many sorghum plants while grain was immature, an unusually large part of the estimated production represents the feeding value of grain sorghums harvested for forage or silage.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Nebraska Corn Is Wet

The Commodity Credit Corporation at Lincoln is advising Nebraska farmers to leave the corn in the fields until it has dried out enough for cribbing, particularly corn on which they desire to make loans.

The quality of corn in Nebraska is poor because of injury from drouth last summer and from freezing before maturity. Corn was late and half of it was planted after June 1 and part of it failed to mature. The moisture content is high and owing to the injury from freezing, the corn is not drying out in the normal manner. New corn that is being shelled and marketed is heating and some trouble is being experienced with cribbed corn due to the high moisture content.

Quality of the 1935 Crops

The Federal Grain Supervision has just issued a November report on the quality of the 1935 crops, based on inspected receipts during the first quarter of the crop year.

Hard winter.—The 1935 crop of hard red winter wheat produced east of the Rocky Mountains averages lower in quality than did the crop of 1934, especially according to the factors of kernel texture, test weight per bushel, and protein content. Only 21 per cent of the inspected receipts during the period July 1 to September 30, 1935, classified as Dark Hard Winter as compared with 54 per cent for the same period in 1934. Only 58 per cent of the inspected receipts graded No. 2 or better, with 21 per cent grading lower than No. 3, whereas in 1934 81 per cent of the inspected receipts graded No. 2 or better and only 4 per cent graded lower than No. 3.

Hard Spring.—The quality of the 1935 crop of hard red spring wheat east of the Rocky Mountains is outstandingly low and is believed to be the lowest since the year 1916.

In contradistinction to these data with respect to the average quality of the 1935 crop of hard red spring wheat east of the Rocky Mountains, the crop of this class of wheat in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, was of exceptionally high quality.

Soft Winter.—The quality of the 1935 crop of soft red winter wheat east of the Rocky Mountains is appreciably lower than that of the 1934 crop, principally according to the factors of test weight per bushel and moisture content. In the Ohio Valley markets the average test weight per bushel in this year's crop is approximately 1 pound lower than it was in the 1934 crop.

Barley.—The quality of the 1935 barley crop east of the Rocky Mountains is materially lower than was that of the crop of 1934, even tho the quality of the 1934 crop was abnormally low because of the widespread drought in that year. The 1935 crop of eastern barley was injuriously affected by blight, rust, or drought.

The quality of the 1935 crop of western barley is high and is not noticeably different from that of the 1934 crop, but is greatly superior to the quality of the barley produced east of the Rocky Mountains. Eighty-four per cent of the inspected market receipts for the period July 1 to September 30, 1935, graded No. 2 or better, with only 11 per cent grading lower than No. 3 as compared with 81 per cent grading No. 2 or better and 12 per cent grading lower than No. 3 for the year 1934.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Stratford, Ia., Nov. 18.—No new corn is moving, except in the ear, and we have heard little about sealing.—Harold Christensen, Stratford Grain & Supply Co.

Otho, Ia., Nov. 18.—Very little corn has moved. Farmers consider sealing a good thing for them and are likely to crib much of their corn.—A. G. Johnson.

Ames, Ia.—A good deal of new corn is being sold to Missouri truckers, who bring coal into this territory to be peddled, and buy corn to haul back to feeders.—Gilchrist Coal & Feed Co.

Roberts Station (Otho p.o.), Ia., Nov. 18.—High moisture and prevailing discounts have discouraged corn shipping. We are willing to ship when we can buy a car lot at a time.—E. J. Nelson, Roberts Farmers Elevtr. Co.

State Center, Ia.—Farmers are less anxious to seal their corn this year than the last time that sealing arrangements were made. One reason is that they can feed the corn to hogs and market it on the hoof at a more profitable figure.—Elmer Goodman, Goodman & Mead.

Lehigh, Ia., Nov. 18.—This is the 10th consecutive day without sunshine. Corn is not drying. The amount of corn that will be sealed is uncertain, account of its condition, and the lack of a marked differential between the sale and the loan prices.—S. F. Carlson.

Stanhope, Ia., Nov. 18.—Farmers can be expected to seal most of their corn. Sealing is a big gamble, all in their favor. Sort of "heads I win; tails, the government loses." Who wouldn't play that kind of a gamble?—H. R. Alcorn, Farmers Elevtr & Livestock Co.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 18.—There is a little wheat coming out all the time, but very little oats. Farmers are keeping them to feed and it is just as well, because there is no demand for the kind of oats we raised this year. They only tested from 18 to 24 lbs., very seldom get anything heavier.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

New York, N. Y.—October receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,942,317 bus., corn 800,058, oats 408,237, rye 1,700, barley 20,085, against wheat 1,892,265 bus., corn 495,715, oats 329,443, rye 312,300, in October, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,877,000 bus., oats 91,000, against wheat 2,154,000 bus. in October, 1934.—Produce Exchange, Dept. of Information & Statistics.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—New corn opened in Mt. Vernon at 45 cents a bu. A year ago at this time new corn on this market brot 60 cents.—W. B. C.

Lee Center, Ill., Nov. 23.—Our first receipts of No. 4 corn with moisture at 18½% have come in today. Twelve cars shipped so far have graded No. 5 or sample.—R. E. Phalen, Lee County Grain Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago reported the sale of another cargo of red winter wheat to Duluth, but specified no amount. The wheat is for some interior mill and will be railed out as business requires.—F. G. C.

Spokane, Wash.—More than 10,000,000 bus. of wheat from the Pacific Northwest has moved to eastern points by rail since July 1, according to the local grain buyer for the Farmers National Corp.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 23.—Grain receipts have begun to drop off with the advent of colder weather. Country marketing has been on a fair scale so far, with the movement on the crop exceeding last year by over 20,000,000 bus.—F. G. C.

Aurelia, Ia., Nov. 14.—Farmers in this territory are expected to seal most of their corn. We have little more than half a crop, and worm damage, as well as germ damage is a serious matter again this year.—C. De Vries, Farmers Elevator Co.

Stratford, Ia., Nov. 18.—Sealing requirements are supposed to demand No. 3 corn or better at shelling time in the spring. With the amount of damage in the corn, it is doubtful if much of it will grade so high, even in the spring. Farmers are less enthusiastic over sealing than they were at their last opportunity, perhaps because they have more money.—Chris Williams, Williams Grain Co.

Cincinnati, O.—October receipts of grain were: Wheat 451,200 bus., shelled corn 270, oats 68,000, rye 26,000, barley 8,000, buckwheat 1,400, against wheat 139,200 bus., shelled corn 169,500, oats 134,000, rye 8,400, barley 1,600, buckwheat 1,400 in October, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 302,400 bus., shelled corn 142,500, oats 36,000, rye 5,600, against wheat 236,800 bus., shelled corn 57,000, oats 80,000, rye 15,400, in October, 1934.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts in this market for November are going to show a considerable falling off as against the October movement, largely because of a slowing down in demand and lessened disposition to market by the country. Holes in most quarters have been pretty generally filled and the need for supplies, except for an occasional case, are not at all urgent. Loading and shipping operations will be on a larger scale, to complete contracts.—F. G. C.

St. Louis, Mo.—October receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,174,000 bus., corn 699,500, oats 408,000, rye 27,000, barley 258,000, against wheat 712,500 bus., corn 1,012,500, oats 546,000, rye 6,000, barley 158,400, in October, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat

1,073,600 bus., corn 174,100, oats 272,000, rye 25,900, barley 40,300, against wheat 885,500 bus., corn 264,500, oats 302,850, rye 9,000, barley 14,600, in October, 1934.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Receipts of Smutty Wheat

The federal grain supervision reports that during October out of 1,454 carloads received at Portland, Ore., 569, or 39 per cent, was smutty. At Spokane, Wash., the percentage was 17.3 or 2,075 cars; at Seattle 31 per cent; Tacoma 22 per cent; Pasco 37 per cent; Ogden 30 per cent; Astoria 26 per cent; Pendleton 33 per cent; Great Falls, Mont., 13 per cent, and Los Angeles, Cal., 10 per cent.

Canadian Visible 267,485,690 Bus.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 22.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Nov. 15 shows a decrease of 1,680,606 bus. compared with the previous week and an increase of 11,577,775 bus. compared with the corresponding week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 267,485,690 bus. compared with the revised figure of 269,166,296 bus. for the previous week and 255,907,915 bus. for the week ending Nov. 16, 1934.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 32,714,122 bus., a net increase of 822,722 bus. over the previous week when 31,891,400 bus. were reported. For the same week a year ago the Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 19,632,971 bus.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Nov. 8 amounted to 4,886,606 bus., a decrease of 2,985,665 bus. from the previous week's total when 7,872,271 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 6,952,855 bus.

Export clearances of Canadian wheat during the crop year to Nov. 15 have been 39,072,169 bus., against 46,028,319 bus. during the corresponding period of 1934.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Winter Price Movement of Corn

Nat C. Murray, statistician of Clement, Curtis & Co., has taken note of the very low stocks of corn during November and the probable effect on prices.

He finds that in past years when visible stocks at the beginning of the season were low, as at present, the trend of prices was usually downward; and vice versa when stocks were large at this time, the price trend was generally upward. On the other hand, the present price of corn is relatively low as compared with past years.

Mr. Murray gives below the visible stocks of corn about Nov. 20 in nearest millions of bushels, the price of May futures on Nov. 20 and on the following May 1, showing the change, years arranged in the order of size of visible stocks:

Year	Visible 000,000 Bus.	Price May Nov. 20	Contract May 1	Change
1933	59	54	45	—
1934	53	84	89	+
1926	30	79	75	—
1932	27	30	35	+
1927	20	94	109	+
1921	18	54	62	+
1922	10	70	80	+
Average	31	66	71	+
1931	9	45	28	—
1924	7	122	107	—
1930	6	77	56	—
1928	5	91	90	—
1929	2	96	80	—
1923	2	72	77	—
1925	2	79	71	—
Average	5	83	72	—

This year, at this time, stocks are about 2,000,000 bus. and price is about 60 cents.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and No. 2 yellow soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

Wheat													
	Option	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
	High	Low	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	25
Chicago	107	88½	94½	95½	97	96½	96½	97	96½	98½	98½	99½	98½
Winnipeg	102½	85½	86½	88½	89½	89½	89	89½	88½	90½	90½	91½	89½
Liverpool*	91	80½	80½	82½	82½	83½	83½	83½	84	85½	87½	87½	88½
Kansas City			94½	95½	96½	95½	96	96½	96	98½	98½	100½	98½
Minneapolis			104½	106½	110	109½	108½	108	107½	109½	109½	111	109½
Duluth, durum			90½	92½	95½	94½	93½	93½	93½	94½	94½	95½	93½
Milwaukee			94½	95½	97	96½	96½	97	96½	98½	98½	98½	100
Corn													
Chicago	67½	56	58½	59½	59½	59½	60½	60½	60½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Kansas City			58	58½	59½	58½	59	59½	59½	59½	59	58½	58½
Milwaukee			58½	59½	59½	59½	59½	60½	60½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Oats													
Chicago	37½	28	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Winnipeg	35½	29½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Minneapolis			26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Milwaukee			28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Rye													
Chicago	59	45	51½	52½	52½	51½	51½	51½	52½	51½	52½	51½	51½
Minneapolis			46½	47½	48½	47½	47½	47½	46½	47½	47½	47½	46½
Winnipeg	53	41½	43½	43½	46	46½	45½	45½	46½	45½	46	45½	45
Duluth			47½	48½	48½	48½	48	47½	47½	48½	48½	48½	47½
Barley													
Minneapolis			36½	36½	37	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37½	36½
Winnipeg	42½	34½	35½	36½	37	37½	36½	36	36½	36½	36½	36½	36
Soy													
Chicago, cash	82		79½	80	80	81	81	81	82	81	81½	81½	81½

*At daily current rate of exchange.

The tax of 3 cents per pound on coconut oil produced in the Philippine Islands is attacked in a suit brought by the Iowa Soap Co., of Burlington, to restrain the collection of such processing payments due Nov. 30, on the allegation that the revenue act is unconstitutional. Hearing was set for Dec. 3 at Dubuque.

Eastern Iowa Dealers Consider Soybeans

Nearly 100 interested Iowa grain dealers, 80 of them from country shipping points, met for dinner and discussion of their grain handling problems in the Montrose Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Tuesday evening, Nov. 12. A steak dinner, with all the "fixings," prepared those present for the serious considerations scheduled.

D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, sec'y, Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, presided. Each delegate arose and introduced himself.

J. CLYDE SMITH, Grundy Center, pres., Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, encouraged membership in the state ass'n, and introduced S. W. Wilder.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, pres., Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, received a rousing ovation when Mr. Smith called upon him. He responded as follows:

A UNITED GRAIN TRADE

I am going to be brief because I think we get a great deal more out of meetings like this, when we all participate; when we get down to so-called round table discussions.

I feel that the grain dealers today would be experiencing a satisfactory business, with profits commensurate with our investments and services, were it not for legislative restrictions, and the uncertainty of what is to come. It is true that the volume of grain for us to handle is far below normal, that truckers are giving us some concern, and we may have to resort to service charges, similar to the plan banks have adopted, but we could overcome these obstacles if our normal hedging and marketing facilities were not interfered with.

Due to the many and diverse laws suggested and proposed, legislation today is the important factor confronting us. New Deal legislation to assist agriculture, has been accompanied by schemes of promoters, racketeers and economic fakirs, that require the untiring efforts of experienced men to counter.

As middlemen, handling, distributing and processing food stuffs, the products of agriculture, we have been a special target and have not only been forced to defend a marketing system that has no equal in point of efficiency, but are also confronted with the necessity of combating legislation that provides for Government subsidized competition.

The encroachment of Government into the field of private business has been pressed steadily. It has been fought by many who believe that the Government should restrict itself to the business of governing, but the resistance has become unorganized, from isolated groups and businesses, and government competition with private business has grown constantly.

Every grain dealer should read and become familiar with the Jones Commodity Exchange Bill which already has passed the House and awaits action by the Senate when Congress reconvenes in January. And also read the Senate Report of the committee of Agriculture with reference to the activities and operations of the Federal Farm Board. You would then realize the concern the National Association has for your welfare and something of the work that devolves upon our legislative committee. I am delighted to have the chairman of that committee, Mr. Geo. Booth, here tonight.

It is in the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n that the whole grain trade is united. Its membership includes the strong state and regional associations, also individual country shippers, brokers, commission men, receivers, manufacturers and processors. Country elevator operators alone constitute a big percentage of our total membership, largely through many affiliated associations like our own Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.

There is every need for a close working and efficiently functioning organization of grain dealers in every state and region, and upon this point I particularly wish to impress you. Both the State Associations and the National are organized for the advancement and protection of our common interests.

As individuals alone we have little influence or prestige. Officers representing a small group have a little more. But backed by a strong membership of four or five hundred, the officers of our Western Grain Dealers Association are enabled to secure hearings and counsel with the state leaders on any and all matters affecting the trade.

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, backed by a nation-wide membership, can con-

cern itself with National affairs and secure for its officers and committeemen consideration that we as individuals could not hope to secure.

Associations are strengthened when the members themselves assume the task of introducing new men to the advantages of membership, and this is where you come in. Some members of our trade have not affiliated themselves with this Association. They are receiving the benefits of our work without accepting their fair share of the responsibility. Your influence to secure their membership in the Association would be a service in support of your officers. I earnestly urge your unqualified support of your National Ass'n and of your Western Grain Dealers Ass'n. There is a serious work ahead and only serious men will meet the challenge that is sure to come to our business in the next few years.

GEO. BOOTH, Chicago, past-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and present chairman of its legislative com'ite, told about his ass'n experiences and the beneficial work ass'ns do for country grain dealers.

WALTER MUSKER, Cedar Rapids, read an informative paper on "Wet Corn Processing," pointing out the value of good quality corn, and the reasons for discounts on off grades.

G. A. DABINETT, Cedar Rapids, federal grain supervisor, spoke briefly on inspections of corn and soybeans. He was followed by Henry M. Sorensen, grain inspector, who gave a detailed description of grading factors, and methods of grading of soybeans. Many questions were asked of Mr. Sorensen, as dealers sought to familiarize themselves with this (to Iowa trade) new product.

JOHN DE JONG, a banker from Des Moines, who is in the grain business "by accident," delivered an interesting, and laugh-winning travelogue on the "Isle of Man," where, he reported, folks have only asses for transportation.

J. D. KENT, Des Moines, explained freight rates and their effects under the new schedules.

The consensus of opinion on corn yields showed from 40 to 50 bus. per acre, with two dealers reporting from 30 to 40 bus. Quality was described as "very wet," and many dealers feared that next spring would see a shortage of suitable seed corn. Seed corn picked early, and placed on the racks to dry, has turned moldy, they declared.

Checking Accuracy of Scale

A. B. Chedderquist, agent for the Holmquist Elevator Co., Laurel, Neb., has found a successful way of testing the accuracy of his truck scales during weighing operations, and of satisfying the suspicious ones among the farm trade.

"I weigh exactly 180 lbs.," says Agent Chedderquist, when a farmer doubts that the scale can accurately weigh so heavy a load as is being weighed. "We will advance the poise on the scale beam just 180 lbs. farther than where the truck and load being weighed comes to a balance. Then I'll get out and step on the scale platform. If the scales are right the beam should again come to an exact balance."

Whereupon he steps on the scale platform, and the beam comes to a balance as it should.

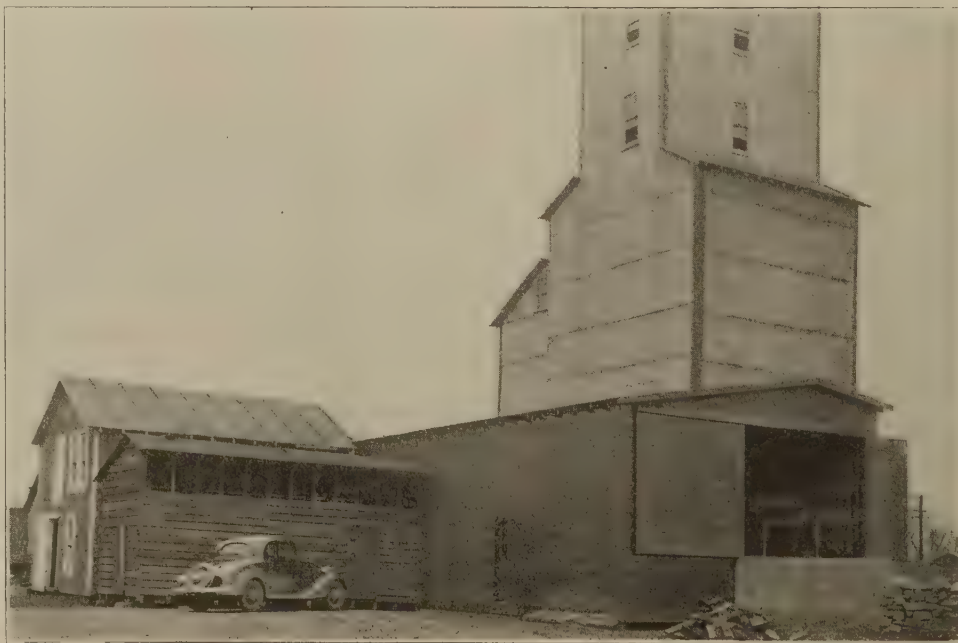
"I check my own weight regularly," says Mr. Chedderquist, "for this particular purpose. Not only does it satisfy the suspicious among the farmers, but it is a good test of the accuracy of the scale under full load."

A Wide Driveway for Iowa Trucks

N. B. Wildman, Wildman Grain Co., Stuart, Ia., adapted his 18,000 bu. cribbed elevator to truck traffic by rebuilding the driveway. To save in construction costs and increase his space available for storing ear corn, he built, as a part of the driveway, a crib with capacity for 2,700 bus., covering both with the same roof.

The driveway is 42 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high, which Mr. Wildman estimates is large enough to admit any grain trucks which may develop beyond the present sizes. Across each end of the driveway is a sliding door, with protected hangers. Over the 250 bu. small grain pit is a long grate, over the 130 bu. ear corn pit a trap door. A modern overhead truck lift is moveable on tracks to accommodate varying lengths of trucks.

The adjoining corn crib is 42 ft. long, 10½ ft. wide and 18 ft. high. Its floor is of wood, because Mr. Wildman's experience demonstrates a wood floor gives better aeration of cribbed corn than does concrete. The sides and ends are of 6 inch boards, set 1 inch apart, and bevelled to shed heavy rains. The framework of the crib is well braced with crossing pieces, bolted to the joists, and the crib corners are secured with tie-rods.



Combination Crib and Wide Driveway of Wildman Grain Co., Stuart, Ia.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
January	253,000	.....	17,000	.....
February	125,000	.....	71,000	.....
March	165,000	.....	63,000	.....
April	139,000	.....	67,000	.....
May	124,000	.....	22,000	.....
June	141,000	.....	6,000	.....
July	159,000	.....	4,000	.....
August	51,000	.....	.....	.....
September	24,000	.....	.....	.....
October	2,353,000	81,000	339,000	.....
November	.....	559,000	.....	105,000
December	.....	307,000	.....	12,000

The first shipment of soybeans by vessel from Chicago this season was on the steamship *Barrie* with 70,000 bus. for Montreal, by the Bartlett Frazier Co., for export. Since the *Barrie* left Oct. 25 and up to Nov. 7 there have been 15 more boats chartered to take soybeans from Chicago to Montreal for export. Of these 7 were chartered in one day, Nov. 6. For Montreal, chartering is limited to canal-size steamers. The steamer *Yosemite* last week loaded 120,000 bus. of soybeans for Buffalo, Montreal harbor being overcrowded with boats waiting to unload wheat. The lake rate is 4½ cents per bushel.

The lowest average price received by producers for soybeans in the United States as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was 44 cents per bushel in December, 1933, while the highest for 10 years was \$2.71 in July, 1926. The average price received in 1931-32 was 61 cents, in 1932-33 64 cents, in 1933-34 \$1.11 and in 1934-35 crop year \$1.32 cents per bushel. Higher prices were realized for beans sold for seed.

The average price of soybean oil in 1933-34 was 7.24 cents per pound, according to the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter.

Soybeans crushed in 1933-34 amounted to 183,232,000 pounds, and the production of oil was 26,197,000 pounds. The heaviest crushing was in 1931-32 at 283,490,000 pounds. The output of meal is usually about 80 per cent of the weight of soybeans crushed.

With reduced freight rates on soybean oil

meal to the consuming territory the tariff protected domestic product should be able to drive out the meal imported from China. The American Soybean Ass'n is endeavoring to have the duty on meal raised from \$6 to \$9 per ton. A substantial reduction in the export rate from St. Louis and Illinois points is now being considered by the Southern Ports Foreign Freight Com'ltee. Soybeans for export via New York were granted the wheat rate of 8.33 cents per 100 pounds ex-lake effective Nov. 4.

The addition of soybeans to the list of commodities marketed on the Board of Trade in a large way seems to be permanent. To the grower the cash return from beans compares well with that of corn, especially since the average yield in Illinois has been raised to 19 bushels per acre thru the introduction of improved varieties by the Illinois and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The soybean is a soil improver.

The permanence of the addition of soybeans to commerce seems to be assured, since the grower can not feed the bean at home to advantage, as in the case of corn. In feeding hogs it will pay the grower to sell the beans or exchange them for the meal from which the oil has been completely extracted.

The Supreme Court of the United States announced Nov. 18 that it would take a recess to Dec. 9 and will then hear argument on processing taxes.

Waukegan, Ill.—"No device can be found which would be more effective in increasing unemployment than the so-called unemployment insurance legislation pending before the Illinois general assembly," James L. Donnelly, executive vice pres. of the Illinois Manufacturers' Ass'n, declared before the Chamber of Commerce. "The legislation is a stupendous and unsound experiment that will cost the people of Illinois millions of dollars and will fail in its reckless promises to the unemployed."

Illinois Elevator Designed for Handling Trucks

Anticipating possible increases in the size of trucks delivering grain to country elevators, Fred Stout, manager and half owner of the Ford-Stout Grain Co., Ashkum, Ill., provided plenty of room in the driveway of the new 28,000-bu., cribbed and iron-clad elevator built for him by Geo. Saathoff to replace the old Comstock elevator he had been operating before the fire.

The driveway is 14x40 ft. Its foundation is part of the full basement and foundation of the elevator, and of the same heavy construction. Its roof and walls are frame, iron-clad. Swinging doors at each end are 14 ft. high to allow passage of high truck cabs and live stock racks. The plank floor is securely reinforced to bear excessive weights. Under the floor is a single, large dump sink, covered by 14 ft. of grating. At the farther end of the driveway, 8 ft. from the end of the grate, is an all steel, pneumatic truck lift, capable of a 60-inch vertical movement. From an overhead bin in the elevator a spout leads into the driveway, to load vehicles. The driveway is attached to the elevator by the approved bolt and slot joint between the elevator cribbing and the inside vertical members of the driveway so that the elevator cribbing may settle without disturbing the driveways' rigid frame.

The elevator is 32x36 ft. and has 53 ft. of cribbing to the bin floor. The cupola is 16x32 ft., of frame construction. A full basement makes caring for boot, spouts and bin bottoms easy.

The work floor is at right angle to the driveway. Three deep bins on either side make up the greatest volume of the storage space. Above the work floor are three overhead bins, making a total of 9 bins. Seven of these spout into a small garner ahead of the boot, the other two spout into the dump sink in the driveway. The convenient arrangement of the driveway in relation to the work floor allows the elevator operator to watch a car being loaded while busy dumping loads in the driveway.

Machinery in the elevator is modern and fast to take care of the increased receiving capacity. A 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed fan-cooled motor at the leg head runs the leg thru a Clow-Winter head drive. The boot has anti-friction bearings. The rubber-covered cup belt carries 6x14-in. high-speed Weller V buckets on 9-inch centers fast enough to elevate 3,000 bus. of small grain to the improved distributor in an hour. Mr. Stout confides that his power bill on elevation of 20,000 bus. was only \$6.30.

Grain spouted to cars is weighed thru a 10-bu. Richardson automatic scale. The flexible section of the 8-inch loading spout has renewable bottoms. A Western manlift makes short work of passage between the work floor and the bin floor, from which a ladder and scaffolding reaches the leg head.

The new elevator is designed for a handling rather than a storage house, able to elevate grain as fast as it comes in, and to load out two cars an hour.

In spite of the heat when the old elevator burned the office of the Ford-Stout Grain Co. survived, tho its paint was severely blistered, and even the inside window casings showed scars of the fire.

Mr. Stout refinished the walls and ceilings of the two rooms with fibre board, and the office has been continued in service, just as good as ever.

Members of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n expect to receive about \$250,000 as the 1-cent handling charge, the payment of which was recently approved.

Not a bushel of contract corn was in Chicago public elevators late in November, for the first time in 20 years. Shipments of corn from Argentine to U.S.A. continue to delight Argentine farmers and show the advantage of reducing U.S.A. acreage.



New 28,000 bus. Cribbed Elevator at Ashkum, Ill.

The Canadian Wheat Situation

Address by W. SANFORD EVANS of Winnipeg

A system of government participation in the marketing of Canadian wheat, more direct and comprehensive than at any time since the closing years of the great war, has recently been established in Canada.

Canada's wheat position is merely a part of a very disturbed world wheat position. It is at present an avowed object of public policy in most wheat countries to try to bring about a readjustment between the income and expenditure of wheat producers. But many special measures affecting wheat, and certain lines of policy still influential, antedated the depression and thus were not based on the price relationships caused by deflation.

The Federal Farm Board in the United States, for example, was constituted before world deflation set in and actually began to operate when wheat prices were relatively high. Before this again, there had been the movement, under leadership of the Canadian Pools, to bring about concerted action among producers in the principal surplus countries to compel a price higher than a competitive market would give.

When, coincident with the calling of a special session of Congress to deal with farm relief, North American prices rose sharply between January and March, 1929, in a time of unprecedented world supplies, and when, coincident with the beginning of operations of the Federal Farm Board, the speculative spirit then rampant in North America forced prices here far above world values, Europe sharply cut its purchases from North America and at once took defensive measures to render it less dependent on outside supplies.

The difficulties many countries in the world later found in balancing their international payments furnished other reasons for special measures. The world wheat situation today is a great complex of measures and motives, each one of which must be taken into the reckoning.

With this general introduction we may now follow the course of development in Canada. Historically there has been direct development out of the Wheat Pool position, which I had the honor of discussing before your Ass'n nine years ago. It will be remembered that the Pool system in Canada consisted of three provincial contract pools, each with a subsidiary elevator company, and a Central Selling Agency, wholly owned and controlled by these Pools. The system as a whole we may refer to as the Pool, but it is thru the Central Selling Agency, incorporated under the name of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, that the action of interest for our present purpose has mainly been taken. To link up with my former address I may say that Pool operations during 1926-27 and 1927-28 were along the same lines as in the two preceding years, dealt with in that address, and were without notable features. Up to the close of 1927-28 its stock had been well cleaned up and it had financed itself satisfactorily.

Difficulties arose in 192-29. When the rises in North American prices occurred, to which reference has already been made, and which began in January and again in June, the Pool apparently adhered to market values, altho it was not tied to the market since its stocks were not hedged. Indeed, it actually bought futures during the dip between these rises for the purpose of strengthening the market. Its rate of sales during the latter part of the season was cut in half and it was left with a carry-over into 1929-30 of some 77 million bushels of wheat, of which 48 million bushels was unsold and the balance was held against open sales contracts.

From the beginning of 1929-30 North American prices began to tumble rapidly from their impossible position, and after December, 1929,

the forces of world deflation took hold of all markets and irresistibly carried them downward. For the first seven months the Pool made only small sales and in many, if not all cases, took over the buying hedges which the purchaser had outstanding, which is customary, but which in the case of the Pool left it long in the futures market since it had placed no selling hedges to be cancelled out and did not at once sell out the buying hedges taken over.

Banks Guaranteed on Pool Loans—Shrinkage in the value of stocks against which advances had been obtained to make payments to members, and growing margins on the long future position, rapidly exhausted the cash margin required to be maintained at the banks. Either the Pool must liquidate a proportion of its holdings and hedge the balance or it must obtain financial assistance elsewhere. It chose to appeal to the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for a guarantee of its bank accounts, which was given under agreement of the Pools to repay any loss secured by mortgage on all the assets of the Pool system. In this way governments became involved in the situation. It may be mentioned that when the accounts for 1929-30 were finally closed the Provinces were called upon to pay the banks over 22 million dollars.

The Provinces felt unable to extend their guaranty to cover the marketing of the 1930 crop, but at the opening of that season were vitally interested in prices because some 43 million bushels of carry-over had not yet been liquidated and were financially interested in the continued existence of the Pool because of the securities they held. When prices continued to fall they united with the Pool in urgent requests to the Dominion government to intervene. The representations made by the Provincial Premiers are of interest because alternative courses of action were proposed, all three of which, in principle, have since been acted upon tho not in the order proposed: first, that the Dominion should guarantee producers a minimum price of 70 cents per bushel (the market price being lower than that and still dropping); second, that the Dominion give a guarantee to the Banks to enable the "orderly" marketing of the 1930 wheat, without necessitating the lowering of the advance payment of 50 cents per bushel; and third, that the Dominion establish a Stabilization Board to purchase wheat in the market whenever the price fell below a certain minimum, it being represented that this would not involve any of the dangers that had surrounded the Federal Farm Board, since price levels were so low.

The Dominion Government at first gave a guaranty to the banks on advances to the Pool "in connection with the marketing of the 1930 crop." Some months later guaranty was given by an Order-in-Council containing a significant extension of scope to cover also "advances for purchases of wheat or other grains deemed necessary by Wheat Producers (the Central Selling Agency) to secure the advantageous sale of such grains already delivered or to be delivered to Producers." This opened the way for market operations with the object of affecting price levels.

It seems that in June, 1931, the general manager of the Agency had recommended to the government that supporting operations should be undertaken and in July some 3,178,000 bushels of futures was so purchased. This was the small beginning of operations that later assumed very large proportions and it is worthy of note that Canada entered upon this course at the very time the Federal Farm Board ceased to operate.

The Provincial contract Pools at this time dropped out of the picture, being wound up

or becoming inactive. With assistance both from the Dominion and the Provinces the subsidiary Pool elevators were, however, kept in business, not only out of consideration to these organizations of producers, but because they represented the only assets from which the Provinces might recover. These companies have since operated on regular trade lines and have done their own selling. They also undertook to manage any voluntary pools that might be formed. The Central Selling Agency therefore received no deliveries of wheat from Pools or pool members after 1930-31 and remained only as the holder of the Pool carry-over and an operator on stabilization account, all under the guaranty of the Dominion government. The position of the Agency was anomalous. It had been entirely owned by the Pools, had only a nominal capital and its directors were appointed by the Pools; and now the Pools had ceased to exist. It was this Agency which continued to operate in a big way for the next four years with government credit.

In evidence before parliamentary committees in 1934 and 1935 very complete information is available as to the policy and transactions of the Agency during the past four years. This material is of unique value in a study of large scale market operations, and of such questions as the effects or lack of effects of concentrated buying, selling and holding on the price in the home market, on the relationship of that price to the world price and on export and domestic sales of wheat. Such questions, however, are outside the present purpose and it will be necessary to refer only to those features of the developments which led up to the present situation.

Into 1931-32 the Agency carried over from the 1930 crop 76,728,000 bushels of wheat, which was more than one-half its total receipts in the previous year. In its books this carry-over continued to be carried at approximately 76 million bushels for the whole four succeeding years. Practically all the transactions during that period were charged to what was called the "Special Opton Account," that is, to "stabilization" account.

It was the policy of the Agency to deal in futures and not in actual wheat. Of the old carry-over only about 40 per cent was wheat, and that balance was converted into futures as soon as possible, as were the moderate quantities that were subsequently delivered from time to time by those not wishing to switch their hedges. The management estimate they had been able to carry their futures at less cost than would have been involved in their carrying actual wheat. Whatever the reason for dealing in futures, it is clear the Agency was no longer trying to market the 1930 wheat, or any wheat, but regarded itself now as a stabilization corporation. This title, however, was said by the management to be a misnomer, for what was being done was "really a sup-



W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, Man.

porting operation in that period of the year when the farmers are delivering wheat."

In pursuance of this policy the Agency bought more every year than it sold. In 1931-32 its average monthly holdings, including old carry-over, were 85 million bushels; in 1932-33, 135 million; in 1933-34, 189 million; and in 1934-35, 224 million bushels.

What was the inevitable effect on the cash wheat position of such a policy of holding futures? Wheat stayed in the elevators. The Agency bought hedges but did not want delivery. It wanted to remain long in the market. Therefore it had to make it worth while not to deliver but to keep renewing the hedges. There had to be and was an effective carrying charge in every spread, but the trade assisted in carrying out a known government policy by accepting minimum consideration. The wheat thus held against hedges to the Agency was off the market and was not for sale, because it was made a little more profitable not to dispose of it. Otherwise the holding policy could not have been maintained. If wheat on which the Agency had a contractual claim it did not wish to release be excluded, there was no excessive carry-over in Canada in any of these years and at the end there was a virtual deadlock, for by May, 1935, it had claims to an amount equal to all the wheat left in Canada.

To help it "support" prices in the autumn of 1934 the Agency, on the authority of the government, requested the Winnipeg Grain Exchange not to allow sales of December futures below 75 cents and May futures below 80 cents and these "pegs" were put in at the beginning of November. Later, on the same authority, the Exchange was requested not to put October on the boards until after May had been liquidated. July was opened on November 8, but that option was not recognized or supported by the Agency and could not maintain a spread over May that would permit switching.

The result was that as the month of May approached the Agency was holding contracts for 226,777,000 bushels, practically all the wheat in the country, deliverable by the terms of the contracts only in the elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur, which could not hold more than a fraction of the quantity. Those who owned the wheat could not switch to July because there was no carrying charge, nor to October because there was no October. The Agency had worked itself into a position of complete domination.

While this situation was developing it had long been evident that the position in which large public credits and very large contingent public commitments were being administered by a private corporation, itself in an anomalous position and without financial resources of its own, must be regularized.

Notice of legislation was given by the Dominion government early in 1935, but a bill was not introduced until the month of June. As introduced, this bill provided for the constitution of a Wheat Board to take over the holdings of the Agency and with powers which, if fully used, would have resulted in the taking over of all grain handling in the western provinces, on the pool principle of an advance payment with subsequent dividends out of net receipts. This bill represented the culmination in an extreme form of the whole line of development we have been tracing.

Opposition of the most vigorous character at once appeared, on the business principles involved and on the methods of operation. The Government consented to refer the bill to a special committee before which public representations could be made. It was before this committee the facts and figures were disclosed which for the first time brought a realization to the public of the magnitude of the government commitments. The position of the grain trade was also ably presented. In the light of the facts brought out and the discussions in the committee the government modified the bill in fundamentally important respects and it is the Act as finally passed which sets up the system now in effect in Canada.

Canada's New Marketing Scheme. A Wheat Board has been constituted as a corporation. It has three members appointed by the Government. The general manager since November, 1930, of the Central Selling Agency was chosen as Chief Commissioner; the Assistant Commissioner had been the sales manager of the Central Selling Agency from its beginning until he was moved to London in the crop year 1926-27, as manager of the branch office there until that office was closed in 1930-31. The third member is a professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Manitoba, who has always been closely in touch with the Pool movement.

An Advisory Committee of seven members, four of whom must be producers, has also been appointed by the Government, the four producers being men who have been wheat pool directors, and of the remaining three, two are grain men and one a miller. From its personnel it is evident the new management, as to its majority, does not constitute a new regime, but it must henceforth act under the terms of the new legislation.

With regard to finances the government is authorized to guarantee advances made by the banks or itself to make loans or advances to the Board. No limit is set in the Act, but would be at the discretion of the government.

Among the powers of the Board may be mentioned first that to acquire the holdings of the Agency, both cash wheat and futures, on terms to be approved by the government; and it is made the duty of the Board to dispose of these holdings "as speedily as may be reasonably possible, having regard to economic and other conditions."

Only in connection with the holdings of the Agency is there any reference in the Act to futures, or "contracts for the delivery of wheat," as they are called. This, in the light of the discussions in parliament, is interpreted to mean that the Board, beyond selling out the present holdings, cannot henceforth deal in futures at all. If the interpretation is correct, this is a very important limitation. The Board would not be able to hedge its cash wheat purchases, nor to take over from purchasers the buying hedges the latter might have placed, which is ordinary trade practice and a convenience to purchasers. The Board would not, of course, be able to pursue the practice of the last four years of carrying on supporting operations in the futures market.

Actual wheat the Board is expressly restricted to buying only from the producers thereof. It has full powers to sell the wheat so acquired at such price as it may consider reasonable. In selling the Board is instructed, in its discretion, to employ without discrimination all marketing agencies and branches of the trade, but if in its opinion any of these do not operate satisfactorily it may establish agencies or a system of its own.

It is made its duty to dispose from time to time of all the wheat it may acquire, "with the object of promoting the sale and use of Canadian wheat in the world markets," and "to offer continuously wheat for sale in the markets of the world through the established channels." These latter instructions and that to dispose of the carry-over "as speedily as may be reasonably possible" are among the more striking amendments made to the Act. They represent the reaction in parliament to the disclosure of the details of the operations of the last four years with their continually mounting accumulations. They are, however, subject to such qualifications as that the price should be considered "reasonable" and that the Board should have "regard to economic and other conditions." The matter is thus, after all, left very much to the Board but there would seem to be no doubt as to what was the attitude of parliament towards selling policies.

To Fix Minimum Price.—A very important amendment to the bill was a clause making it the duty of the Board, subject to the approval

of the Government, "to fix a price to be paid to the producers for wheat delivered to the Board," and it was empowered to purchase at this price, not merely make an advance, and issue to the seller a certificate entitling him to a share of any crop year's net profit made by the Board on resale.

These are the minimum price provisions. The original bill provided only an advance payment and possible subsequent distributions on the ordinary Pool principle, to which strong opposition manifested itself among producers. With the great stocks of unsold wheat on hand, some of it dating back to 1930, they feared there might be very long delays before the accounts for a crop year could be closed and the balance due them paid. Under present economic conditions they wanted definiteness about their returns and called for at least some sort of fixed minimum price. The opposition in parliament supported these representations and the Government accepted them and empowered the Board to fix a minimum purchase price, subject to government approval. Nothing was laid down as to the basis on which a proper price should be determined.

It is evident that within the terms of this Act an operating system might be set up which would leave more scope to the open market and to individual initiative in the trade than has, as a matter of fact, existed in the latter part of the period just ended. On the other hand, it would be possible, still within the Act, to create practically unworkable conditions for the market and the trade. Everything will depend on the policy and practice of the Board.

If in the opinion of the Government the position should become unsatisfactory, certain reserved powers may be made effective which would give over the control of the whole movement and marketing of actual wheat to the Board. The original bill did not in express terms create a compulsory pool as was done in 1919 under war-time powers. It has been held that in peace time such compulsory provisions are beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion. Accomplishment of the same end was, however, attempted by providing that all grain elevators, over which the Dominion has claimed jurisdiction, whether soundly or not, should thereafter be operated only by or on behalf of the Board. It was thus proposed to expropriate the use of elevators in order to control movement and therefore marketing. These provisions were not cut out of the Act, but were made subject to a special proclamation being issued before they would go into force. The government is given power also, if it chooses, to make all the provisions of the Act applicable to other grains as well as wheat.

The Act became law on July 5, last, but it was not until August 14 that the personnel of the Board was announced and not until September 6 that the first important declaration of policy, the fixing of a minimum price, was made. The long delay in settling the conditions which must govern the new crop year proved disturbing to business.

The extraordinary position in respect to the May futures had been relieved by the Agency's taking delivery of some 50 million bushels of higher grade wheat at Fort William-Port Arthur and agreeing to switch all other legitimate hedges at a small carrying charge first to July and later, to a new special month, August. Trading in this August future opened on June 14. About two months later, on August 16, the Winnipeg Exchange put October and December options on the Board under trading restrictions, forbidding short sales that were not covered in the same trading session and limiting to 3 cents the up or down movement of price in any day. The Agency then switched the balance of hedges held by it from August into October at a small carrying charge. When the minimum price was announced on September 6, the Exchange removed restrictions on sales and the market again became free except as to daily range.

[Concluded on page 412]

Objectives in Federal Grain Supervision

By EDWARD C. PARKER, in charge Grain Division U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

The administrative policy of the Bureau with respect to grain standards is based on a careful, research approach to the solution of specific problems.

Fact-finding is a slow and tedious business and some of us become impatient with it. The Department has been engaged in grain-standards-research activities for thirty-four years and out of it there have come, step by step, many improvements in the standards, in inspection equipment, and in inspection procedure.

It is well to recall, for example, the indefinite, descriptive grades of thirty years ago and to compare them with the more definite grade specifications in effect today, most of which are susceptible of precise application. It is well to recall also the improvements in equipment that have resulted from the Department's research activities, such as those made in case of triers, sample dividers, moisture testers, weight-per-bushel testers, dockage equipment, and other grain-cleaning equipment. Many research activities along these lines are now in progress, the objectives being those of improving the standards, inspection procedure, and inspection equipment.

Interests of all branches of the industry are correlated and interdependent, and that grain standards which attempt to establish advantages for any one branch of the industry usually fail of their purpose and result in disillusionment. For these reasons the objective of the Bureau in its grain-standardization work is constantly that of formulating and establishing standards that will usefully serve the industry as a whole. It would be unwise for us to contend that this objective is always fully attained.

The Moisture Test.—Many of you can doubtless remember the time when the only method available to inspectors for determining the moisture content of grain was that of "feeling" the grain. By this method the inspectors could make only rough estimates as to whether the grain was damp or dry.

During the last ten years the grain trade has demanded an ever-increasing volume of moisture tests for grain in order that this information should be available for the purposes of protein testing, mixing and drying operations, the evaluation of grain on a dry-matter basis, and to determine its transportation and storage qualities.

This tendency to increase the volume of moisture tests has now progressed to such a point that practically all the principal markets for corn require moisture tests on all receipts, and most of them on all shipments, during all months of the year. There are numerous important grain markets also at which moisture tests are made on all receipts of wheat, barley, and oats during all months of the year.

It takes from 30 to 45 minutes to make a single moisture test with the Brown-Duvel device, and altho one operator can operate a battery of devices, the cost of installation and operation for a large battery is excessive and there is an attendant risk of error that results from the operation of many units by one operator. Furthermore, the Brown-Duvel device is highly temperamental, especially when operated under high pressure to meet modern trade requirements. Inaccurate tests constantly result from such causes as variations in the heat units of the flame, variations in the screens that are used over the flames, variations in the glassware, and variations in the quantity and quality of the oil, as well as from failure to standardize the units exactly or to conduct all operations with the utmost precision.

The electric moisture meter that has been designed in recent years for determining the moisture content of grain is a distinct improvement over the Brown-Duvel device.

The electric moisture meter will make a test of the moisture content of grain in 30 seconds, and when used in connection with the handling of a large volume of tests its cost of operation is far less than that of the Brown-Duvel. Experience with this device has shown that one operator can make as many tests with it in one hour as one operator can make in a day's time with the 12-unit battery of Brown-Duvel testers, which number of units is the maximum number that one operator can attend to properly. Furthermore, the research studies of the Grain Division during the past seven years on the subject of moisture testing have shown conclusively that with but very few exceptions the tests made with the electric moisture meter are more nearly accurate and uniform than those made with the Brown-Duvel tester.

Moisture-testing studies with the electric meter were conducted thru a period of seven years

and with more than 15,000 representative samples of the different kinds of grain taken from the different crops of grain during this period. Tests on all these samples of grain were made with the air-oven method for all kinds of grain except corn, and with the water-oven method for corn, which methods of moisture testing are recognized by such associations as the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists and the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists as being methods which give results that closely approximate absolute accuracy. Other tests on these same samples of grain were then made with various types of electric moisture meters and with the Brown-Duvel device for the purpose of checking the accuracy and the uniformity of such tests against the tests made with the oven methods.

Dielectric Principle Not Adapted.—During the first two years of these investigations it was concluded that the electric-meter devices that operate on the dielectric principle were not, in their present design, as well adapted to the making of accurate, uniform tests for grain in inspection purposes as the electric-meter devices which utilize the principle of electric conductivity for measuring the variations in moisture content. More recent investigations indicate that improvements are being made in the electric meters operated on the dielectric principle which give promise that these devices may prove satisfactory eventually for the purposes of grain inspection.

The resistance-type of electric moisture-meter, such as the Tag-Heppenstall meter, has, since the start of these investigations, given increasingly satisfactory results, and altho the results obtained with this device do not always fully conform with the accepted accuracy of the standard oven methods, it is clear from the investigations made that it is fully as accurate as the Brown-Duvel moisture tester in determining the moisture content of corn, oats, rough rice and grain sorghums, and eminently superior in accuracy and uniformity in determining the moisture content of wheat, rye, barley, milled rice, edible beans, soybeans, and buckwheat.

Relative Efficiency of Machines.—From the studies made with 3,250 samples of wheat representative of the five commercial wheat classes and taken from the crops of 1929 to 1934, inclusive, the efficiency of these two devices in terms of tests agreeing with the standard air-oven method within $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent was as follows: Hard red winter wheat—Tag-Heppenstall 88%, Brown-Duvel 64%, soft red winter wheat—Tag-Heppenstall 92%, Brown-Duvel 36%, hard red spring wheat—Tag-Heppenstall 89%, Brown-Duvel 68%, durum wheat—Tag-Heppenstall 90%, Brown-Duvel 83%, and white wheat—Tag-Heppenstall 87%, Brown-Duvel 46%. By way of explanation it should be here stated that these tests with the Brown-Duvel device were made on the basis of the methods for its operation as given in Department Bulletin No. 1375, as revised and issued in 1927.

Comparative Accuracy.—Summarizing these data with respect to the comparative accuracy of these two devices for all classes of wheat, we find that the accuracy (within $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent) of the Tag-Heppenstall meter was 89.2% and the Brown-Duvel moisture tester 59%. These studies further revealed that material variations from the standard air-oven tests occurred much more often with the Brown-Duvel device than with the Tag-Heppenstall meter. With all classes of wheat, 36 per cent of the tests made with the Brown-Duvel device varied $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more from the oven tests and with numerous variations as great as 1 per cent, whereas with the Tag-Heppenstall meter only 2 per cent of the tests varied $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more from the oven tests and in no instance was a variation recorded as great as 1 per cent.

The lowest accuracy data for the Brown-Duvel device in determining the moisture content of wheat were recorded with the so-called soft wheats, i. e., the classes Soft Red Winter and White.

As a result of these exhaustive studies on the subject of moisture testing, the Bureau installed the electric moisture meters in its grain supervision laboratories on July 1, 1934, and since that time the great majority of the grain inspection departments also have installed this device and are using it for the purposes of grain inspection under the official grain standards.

Inaccuracy on Newly Made Moistures.—Only one problem of importance has arisen wherein the electric moisture meter has not proven itself fully satisfactory, and that is the problem of determining the moisture content of new-made mixtures of relatively dry and relatively moist grain. In testing mixtures of this char-

acter with the electric moisture meter it has been found necessary to allow the sample to remain in an air-tight container for a period of approximately 24 hours at room temperatures in order to have the moisture content reach equilibrium in the entire sample. When equilibrium has been reached, the electric meter will give an accurate moisture determination, but in case of a new mix the tests are sometimes slightly inaccurate.

These developments in the field of moisture tests for grain made it desirable to amend the "Percentage-of-moisture" specifications in the official grain standards, in which the Brown-Duvel tester had been specified.

Both Machines Sufficiently Accurate.—At the present time the Tag-Heppenstall meter and the Brown-Duvel moisture tester are the only two devices that will give results sufficiently accurate and uniform.

The Bureau conducted exhaustive investigations to determine the possibility in improving the accuracy and uniformity of the tests made with the Brown-Duvel device so that the results obtained with it would come into closer conformity with the tests made by the oven methods. Thousands of samples of grain have been subjected to special tests for this purpose, and it was found from these studies that revised methods could be used for operating the Brown-Duvel device with soft red winter wheat, white wheat, rye, and grain sorghums, that would improve materially the accuracy and uniformity of the tests.

These revised methods consist principally of changes in the temperature cut-offs used in operating the Brown-Duvel device for the grains mentioned, and in July, 1935, the Bureau recommended revised instructions for operating the Brown-Duvel device as a supplement to the instructions contained in Department Bulletin No. 1375 as revised and issued in 1927.

On the basis of the recommended revised methods for operating the Brown-Duvel device, amazingly greater moisture-testing-accuracy results may be obtained. For example, in a special test made on 89 samples of soft red winter wheat varying in moisture content from 10 to 23%, the accuracy of the Brown-Duvel tests in comparison with the air-oven test was increased from 59% to 82%. A similar significantly higher degree of operative accuracy was found when the cut-off temperature of 180° C. formerly used for the white wheats was changed to 190° C. when operating the Brown-Duvel tester.

During the past two weeks also a special test has been made of the revised method for operating the Brown-Duvel tester with white wheats of Michigan production. This special study also shows a remarkable conformity of the results obtained with the electric moisture meter and the Brown-Duvel device when operated by the recommended revised methods, there being but three tests out of 20 that varied more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a per cent, and these three variations were .3, .4, and .4 per cent, respectively.

Sick Wheat.—We have no knowledge at this time as to whether or not there is to be a "sick-wheat" problem of importance this year.

"Sick Wheat," so-called, is a condition in wheat that develops during storage and is the result of high moisture content and the presence of mold fungi and bacteria which develop under favorable conditions of moisture and temperature. These microscopic forms of plant life invade the seed-coat of the kernels, penetrate to some extent into the kernels, weaken the kernel structure, and cause decay and mold to develop.

When wheat containing excess moisture is stored either in farm bins or elevator bins and when high temperatures develop as the result of respiration, the wheat sometimes becomes heat-damaged. So-called "sick wheat" develops under these same conditions, but the form of damage differs from that of heat damage by reason of the fact that mold fungi and bacteria are present in such quantities as to cause mold damage or so-called "sick-wheat" damage instead of heat damage.

Reports that a considerable quantity of wheat has gone into country storage this year which contains excess moisture indicate the necessity for a very careful preventive control of the grain in elevators. A program of watchfulness with respect to moisture content and the development of high temperatures, accompanied by a program of turning, aerating, or conditioning the wheat wherever necessary, is the only known method for preventing the development of so-called "sick wheat."

Appeal inspections, during recent years, have averaged annually about 5 per cent of the total volume of grain inspected by the licensed inspectors. Information reaches us that a public opinion exists in some communities that it is the policy of Federal Grain Supervision to foster and promote appeal inspections, and I desire, therefore, to take this occasion to advise you that the fostering of appeal inspections is not one of the objectives of Federal Grain Supervision.

Bakers charged with raising bread prices retort that the taxes they pay are five times as great as their net profits.

The Canadian Wheat Situation

(Continued from page 410)

Until the selling policy and practice of the Board and the course of world values are known, it is impossible to estimate the probable effects on the trade of the fixing of the Board's minimum purchase price to farmers at 87½ cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Nor. Fort William. This price has been fixed for the whole crop year. It was 2¾ cents higher than the closing market price on the previous day and, at the market, export sales of Canadian wheat had been continuously small in proportion to supplies. The trade, of course, cannot buy from producers on a higher basis than they can hedge and, in the absence of such purchases in the futures market as were made by the Agency, the level at which hedges can be placed must tend to adjust itself to the cash price obtainable on export sales. If world values for Canadian wheat should not remain at or above the Board's minimum basis, most of the purchasing at country points would undoubtedly be for account of the Board. If the Board interprets the Act to mean that it should offer continuously thru all the established machinery of the market at the best prices obtainable which will move the Canadian surplus, no matter what the cost of the wheat to the Board, then the chief effect on the trade may be that with respect to country purchases. If, however, world values do not hold sufficiently high, or the Board looks for a profit to itself, in order to make good the participation certificates, then a narrow open market at Winnipeg may result.

A minimum price to producers is essentially a political or sociological question. Whatever temporary adjustment of producers' incomes a community decides to be equitable and desirable, in periods like the present, is to be judged on broad public grounds. It can be effected in many different ways. Unless adjustment is attempted thru market price, the matter is not to be judged from the market point of view. As a measure of producers' incomes the basis of 87½ cents may or may not in itself be fair and wise, but any fixed peg in markets or attempted dictation to consumers is inconsistent with the principles and proved experience of the open market.

For many years and in most countries a policy, based on a body of doctrine varied in its philosophy and objectives, and now commonly known as the "closed market" policy, has been intruding into, or taking over piecemeal, the world's distributing system. Into these large issues I cannot enter on this occasion, but perhaps I may indicate the bearing on my own judgment of the study I have been able to give, by saying I sincerely hope and believe, in the best interests of the world, that the inherent efficiency and soundness of the principles of the open market system will in the end cause them to become even more firmly re-established.

Reducing Operating Hazards and Power Costs

A snapping crash broke thru the routine in the elevator of the Monroeville (Ohio) Cooperative Grain Co. at 2:40 p. m. on April Fool's day. The driving end of the main drive shaft broke from its hangers and dropped, narrowly missing the man at the attrition mill. The great driving belt fell from its pulleys and hung limply over its apertures thru the wall of the motor room. After a brief silence, someone cried:

"Where's Floyd?"

The mill man, galvanized into action, rushed into the motor room. There he found the mangled remains of House Mechanic Floyd Richards, and a twisted can of belt dressing, where the spinning pulley of the 60 h.p. motor and the great drive belt had crushed and thrown them. A crushed skull, a broken neck, a broken arm, a torn body, gave mute testimony to instant death. Manager Leo J. Cook pulled the switch on the whirling motor as employees and customers came running. A doctor was called.

No more work was done at the plant of the Monroeville Grain Co. that afternoon. For one thing the machinery was down. For another the saddened manager and the employees were concerned with sending the battered body of their fellow employee to the morgue, with answering the myriad questions of curious town-folk, and with the unpleasant duty of breaking the news to the bereaved relatives.

For some months prior to the accident Manager Cook and the directors of the company had been considering improvements in the plant to decrease its costs of operation and to eliminate several of the working hazards. Correspondence followed negotiations with machinery manufacturers. The unfortunate accident gave impetus to intent. A meeting of the directors decided to spare no expense in making the plant safe for other employees. Manager Cook was given a free rein.

The first move was to disconnect the big 60 h.p. motor that had caused the accident and replace it with 16 modern, enclosed, geared motors individually to operate each piece of machinery thru short center roller chain or V-belt drives. While this was being done most of the bearings on line shafting continued in use were replaced with SKF self-aligning ball bearings that require attention only twice a year and thereby reduce the accident hazard attending oiling of bearings while shafts are moving. At the same time all open shafting was cut off flush with the bearings or adequately protected with metal guards. Only a few open belts were left in use. One from a motor to shaft on the second floor of the plant, was care-

fully protected with a heavy screen and wood-work that would prevent any possibility of a man's clothing coming in contact with the open belt. Small belts between pulleys on the cleaner were carefully guarded over the top and outside with specially built guards. Over the open gears of screw conveyors serving the Randolph grain drier other guards were placed. A screen was built over the flexible coupling between the car loader and its motor, and in the old motor room a special metal guard was placed over the big reduction gears of the car pulley.

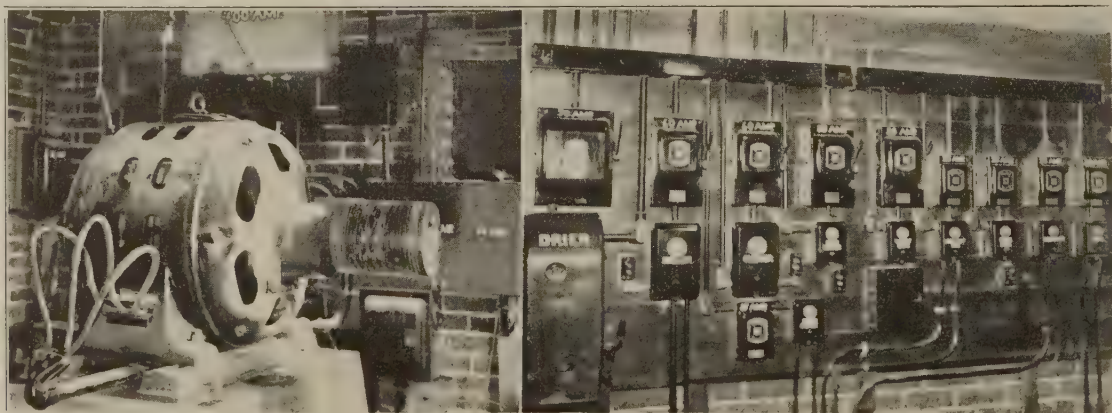
A quick survey of bills for power since the new equipment was put into operation indicates that the monthly saving effected thru the changes made will average \$20.

So many motors required a multiple of fuse boxes and switches. Most of these were assembled in a panel on the working floor, and each was clearly marked with the proper amperage and with the name of the machine that the switch controlled to avoid any error in the use of fuses.

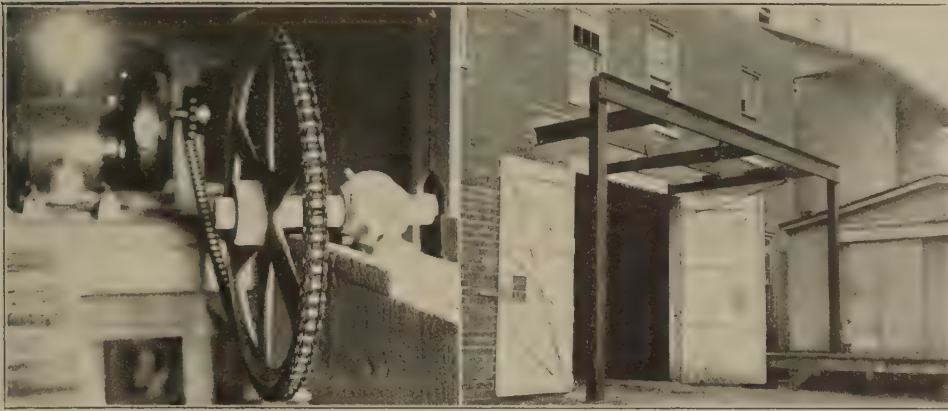
Lights were placed everywhere. In the receiving pits, in dark corners of the cleaner, in the 9,000 lb. receiving hopper scale that weighs wheat received after it has been cleaned, and in other machinery. Above the manlift a light was backed with a huge reflector to brilliantly light the entire depth of the manlift well. Vacuum type globes were used wherever possible as a precaution against breakage and fire. Wiring was run thru rigid steel conduits and old extension cords were replaced with new ones of the heavy rubberized type that eliminates risk of short circuits. At strategic points above the plant were placed water barrels and chemical hand fire extinguishers to reduce the fire risk to the property.

Originally the elevator of the Monroeville Cooperative Grain Co. was the two-story brick factory of an ironing board manufacturer. When the farmers organized and took over this plant they put a 10 ft. driveway thru the big building, built 17,000 bus. of bulk grain storage in 8 reinforced concrete block tanks at one side and erected over the tanks and the factory building, a frame, iron-clad superstructure to house leg heads and a 30,000 lb. hopper scale for loading out shipments of grain.

Included in the improvements made recently was installation of a combination Sidney and McMillin truck lift for which a special framework of channel steel was built several feet beyond the driveway exit to accommodate the long trucks which now come to the plant for unloading. The traveling range of the truck lift is 38 ft., so that trucks may be dumped in



60 h.p. Motor and Electrical Control Boxes in Elevator of Monroeville Grain Co., Monroeville, O.



Left: Elevator Headshaft Equipped With Ball Bearings and Driven Through Roller Chain.
Right: Extension Frame work of Truck Lift of Monroeville Grain Co., Monroeville, O.

either of the two pits, one of which is used for small grains, the other for ear corn.

The receiving leg for small grains has 9x5 inch DP buckets, carried on a 10-inch rubber covered cup belt. The ear corn leg carried 14x7 inch Salem buckets. The loading out leg has 14x7 inch Salem buckets and pours out-bound grain into the hopper of the 30,000 lb. shipping scale, from which the grain is spouted into an air-blast carloader which has a bifurcated spout for loading both ends of a car at the same time.

Processing machinery in the plant includes a modern cleaner and an improved 22-inch attrition mill with two 15 h.p. motors. Ahead of the mill is an ear corn crusher. On the work floor is a cleaner for handling field seeds. In the basement is a Sidney Corn Sheller and just below the turnhead of the ear corn leg is a 48-inch Sidney Corn Screen.

Built into one side of the brick building is a Randolph grain drier with capacity for handling 200 bus. of grain hourly. The furnace room for the drier is a tile building adjoining one side of the brick structure. A super-structure above the drier protects its 1,200 bu. garner bin.

The company does an extensive business in side lines. A 40x60 ft. warehouse for merchandise has 8 cleverly built, sliding doors. These doors are carried on roller hangers protected from rain and sleet, and the bottoms of the doors slide in grooves to hold them securely from banging in the wind. So many doors makes possible fast service to many patrons.

The company does not own any trucks, finding it cheaper to hire when needed, avoiding additional expense, upkeep and the hiring of extra men. A local trucker who operates trucks with grain tight bodies, will do any or all trucking including the delivery of coal; and he will go into the country and get grain from the farmers. The truck operator charges 75 cts. per ton for the delivery of coal within a radius of 5 miles.

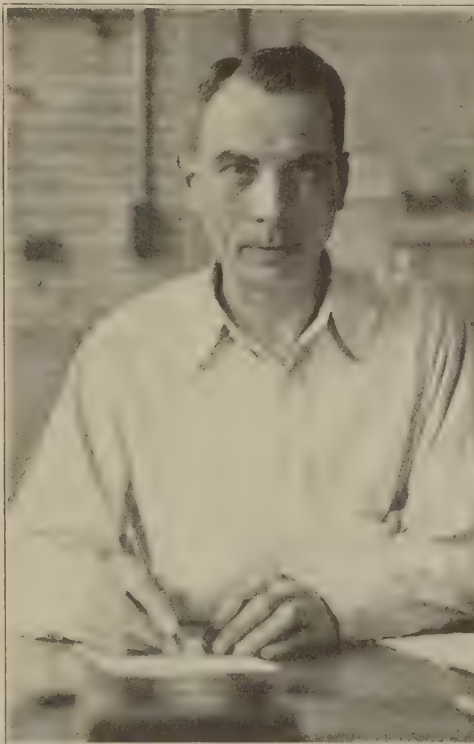
Grain is trucked at following rates: Wheat charged at the rate of 2 cts. per bushel within a radius of 5 miles; shelled corn 2 cts. per bu.; ear corn 75 cts. per ton. Oats 1½ cts. per bushel.

The office is in one corner of the brick building. Outside this office is the 20x9 ft. platform of a 20-ton Howe truck scale for weighing coal and outbound grain moving by truck. The beam of this scale is equipped with a Weighograph.

Manager Leo J. Cook, who has brought the company out of the red and placed it on a substantial dividend paying basis since he took charge in 1921, believes in cleanliness. A rack in the old motor room will hold two dozen brooms and it is kept well filled with new brooms so that no employee of the plant may excuse dirty floors with inability to find a broom that will sweep clean.

The many guards around belts, shafting and machines are convincing proof of Manager Cook's vigilance to prevent a repetition of the

sad accident to their house mechanic. Now safety comes first.



Leo Cook, Monroeville, Ohio

U. S.-Canada Trade Pact Effects Tariff Reductions

Because it is designed to promote trade between this country and Canada and will increase commerce in a long list of agricultural commodities and manufactured goods, to the benefit of agriculturists, tradesmen, manufacturers and workers, the new trade pact between the United States and Canada is to be commended. Under the proposed schedules, reductions in Canadian import duties on United States agricultural products would include a drop from 25c per bu. on Indian corn to 20c; from 16c per bu. on oats to 9c; from 15c per bu. on rye to 9c; from 30c per bu. on wheat to 12c; from \$1 per 100 lbs. on cleaned rice to 72c; from 2c per lb. on soybeans to free.

Tariff concessions granted to Canada by this country in return include reductions from the present United States import duties of 3c per lb. on cattle weighing 700 lbs. or more, to 2c; from 2½c per lb. on calves of less than 175 lbs. to 1½; from 16c per bu. on hulled oats to 8c; from 20% of value on cereal breakfast foods to 15%; from 8c per lb. on alfalfa and alsike clover to 4c; from 4c per lb. on sweet clover to 2c; from 2c per lb. on timothy to 1c; from 5c per lb. on bluegrass to 2½c; and existing duties of 10% of value on wheat, by-product feeds and mixed feeds, screenings, scalings, etc., of grains and seeds are bound against increase. Another generally considered important concession of this country to Canada is the reduction in import duties from \$5 to \$2.50 per proof gal. on whisky, aged not less than 4 years in wood containers.

Tax Limit

There is a point beyond which business, whether large or small, cannot be taxed if it is to live and prosper.—A. M. LAW, President, American Bankers' Association.

Processing Taxes paid the government the past year by General Mills, Inc., equaled one and two-thirds times the total amount paid for salaries and wages, equivalent to a sales tax of 14 to 20 per cent on all flour and most bread, stated Pres. Davis in a letter to stockholders.

Herman Schwartz, doing business as the General Feed Co. Philadelphia, is charged by the Department of Agriculture with having shipped No. 3 inspected corn on contracts for 35,000 bus. and three carloads of No. 2 corn to the Poultrymen's Service Corporation, Toms River, N. J., and the Monmouth Coal & Feed Co., Farmingdale, N. J.



Monroeville Grain Co.'s Extensive Plant at Monroeville, O.

Wheat Storage for Kansas Mill

The new 185,000-bu. reinforced concrete storage annex built for the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., at Kingman, Kan., is of the type now favored by millers requiring additional capacity in their elevators.

The large, roomy bins lend themselves to economy in first cost per bushel of capacity and simplify the arrangements for filling and emptying.

This storage unit consists of three 30 ft. tanks 85 ft. high, with four intervening bins. On one end is constructed an extension 8' x 12' which houses a counterbalanced manlift, the rope drive and leg which is of the regular type of concrete and sheet metal.

In a central tunnel 7' x 7' beneath, is located a 12" screw conveyor which is used in the turning of grain or transferring it back to the old headhouse. On top of these tanks is a 12" screw conveyor inclosed in a weather-proof box.

The driveway to the old headhouse was rebuilt of frame, 24 x 36 ft., using a steel grade and 6 x 8 ft. pan in floor for handling local wheat thru a trap truck lift. One entire side of the frame headhouse was removed and rebuilt using new girths, metal and siding.

The legs in the present headhouse were rebuilt to accommodate larger D. P. cups; and the head pulleys were rubber covered. The elevator cups are 12 x 8 ins. on a 12-in. rubber covered leg belt of the Diamond brand. Power is transmitted by rope drive.

All sheet metal, spouting, legs and conveyors were furnished by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. The new storage was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton, who also did the repair work with the assistance

of H. J. Norton, representing the milling company.

Interesting Report on Alloy Metals

In a 5-page summary report at present being issued by the Pyroil Company, manufacturers of Pyroil Lubrication Process, is given some interesting data on alloy metals (silver-cadmium, copper-lead and babbitt) direct from the technical and metallurgical laboratory.

This report is in the form of summaries of more than fifty tests. It shows how these metals react under various conditions of operation. Both graphs and photomicrographs are included, showing visually the extent of beneficiation given these metals when Pyroil is used.

With a number of manufacturers at present using alloy metals in the construction of bearings and pistons, and with the likelihood of these metals being more widely used in coming years, this report is well worth the attention of those of the trade to whom matters of this nature are important.

This report will be mailed free and without obligation upon request to the Pyroil Company.

Chester C. Davis, A. A. A. Administrator, said in a radio address that crop control programs would be suspended temporarily if war conditions abroad bring higher prices that hold above parity.

Alleging the milk license act is illegal, 180 dairy farmers brought suit Oct. 9 in the circuit court at Edwardsville, Ill., to recover \$180,000 from the Highland Dairy Farms Co. which had collected the tax of 4 cents. per 100 lbs.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.



185,000-bu. Concrete Storage Annex at Kingman, Kan.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Monica, Cal.—Vitamin Flour & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Irving E. Cox, Grace A. Cox and Z. B. Feldman.

Napa, Cal.—The Napa Milling & Warehouse Co.'s plant was severely damaged by fire during the night of Nov. 11; loss, approximately \$135,000.—Sacramento Feed Co. (Sacramento, Cal.)

Sacramento, Cal.—The California Use Tax Act of 1935 applies to the sales price of tangible personal property purchased for use in this state, delivered to the purchaser at a point outside this state and shipped by the purchaser to this state or shipped directly to the purchaser in this state from a point outside the state.

Stockton, Cal.—The Taylor Milling Co. has started construction of a part of its water-front mill, destroyed by fire last June. The company is rebuilding two units of its warehouse at a cost of \$32,946. The firm has been operating from temporary offices and warehouses since the fire. Thousands of tons of grain and poultry feed have been shipped by the company from this port, and several ships with feed ingredients have been brot in by it from the Argentine and Manila.

CANADA

Three Rivers, Que.—The sec'y of the Three Rivers Harbor Commission is quoted as stating that a 2,000,000-bu. elevator will be erected here.

Regina, Sask.—A resolution urging the Canadian Government to arrange to handle coarse grains thru the Canadian Wheat Board and to establish minimum prices on such grains was adopted by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at a meeting held in this city during the second week of this month.

Toronto, Ont.—We have about completed the construction of a 2,000,000-bu. addition to our plant at Toronto, giving us a total storage capacity at this point of 4,000,000 bus. While the plant is not entirely completed the first grain was elevated on Nov. 12 and the elevator has since that time been receiving grain steadily. The new machinery is working without a hitch.—Toronto Elvtrs, Ltd., Jas. Mackenzie, supt.

COLORADO

Pueblo, Colo.—Among the 68 projects in the Pueblo works progress district embracing nine counties, for which \$1,000,000 has been allocated the WPA by the U. S. treasury department, is one for an extension to the feed mill at the State Hospital, \$25,000.

ILLINOIS

Rushville, Ill.—Homer Wilson has resigned as manager of Bader & Co.'s elevator and has taken a position in Peoria.

Peoria, Ill.—A new brokerage business has been opened here by C. W. Truesdell, who will handle feed and flour.

Manteno, Ill.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is installing a truck lift with fully-enclosed motor on air compressor. The driveway has been rebuilt.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A final report on the reorganization of the Alfocorn Milling Co. is expected in Federal Court on Dec. 16. Attorneys have filed a plan which involves \$332,955 worth of liabilities.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Terra Cotta Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 400 shares valued at \$25 per share; incorporators: Daniel T. Totel, Magnus Martin and Fremont Fullerton; to purchase grain. The incorporators have not decided whether or not to build an elevator.

Roanoke, Ill.—The Roanoke Farmers Ass'n is installing a corn sheller.

Mattoon, Ill.—H. G. Bowen has resigned as manager of the Big Four Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and has been succeeded by George W. Walker, of Gibson City.

Springfield, Ill.—A port of entry law for highway carriers similar to the Kansas statute will be introduced at the next session of the Illinois legislature.

Browns, Ill.—C. A. Putnam has bot the Marriott elevator here which has been operated by the widow and daughter of Harry Marriott since his death a few months ago.

Sterling, Ill.—A 24x48-foot, one-story brick warehouse with concrete floor has been completed by the Sterling-Rock Falls Co-op. Marketing Ass'n for feeds and other side lines. The company is adding commercial feeds to its list of merchandise.—W. E. Kitzmiller, mgr.

Grayville, Ill.—Lewis Jack, who operates a grinding mill and feed business here, has bot the building and the lot where he has been located, from W. F. Westfall, the sale including the truck scales the latter used in his coal business. Mr. Jack plans many improvements, probably including a new building.

Good Hope, Ill.—The elevator of the Good Hope Co-op. Co. was burglarized over the weekend of Nov. 16, entrance being gained thru a window. The booty taken included two 5-gallon cans of cylinder oil, a 5-gallon can of stock dip, five pounds of belt dressing, two balls of binder twine, a flashlight lantern and three scoop shovels. There was no money in the office.

Canton, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is erecting a new building at the rear of its present structure, which will include a grain elevator, a seed house and storage space for machinery. The building will be 108 feet in length, 35 feet in width for 40 feet, and 25 feet wide for the remainder of the structure, which will be built of lumber and steel, one story high, except the elevator, which will be 50 feet in height.

Roanoke, Ill.—We have leased the Roanoke Milling Co.'s plant, owned by Mrs. Susie Stoetz, who has not operated it for three years. We are planning on building an addition to the building in early spring, and also adding a corn cracker; later, perhaps, a flour mill. We will manufacture a supplement, egg mash and dairy feeds.—Roanoke Milling Co., Irwin C. Millender, pres. [It was erroneously reported in the press that Mr. Millender had bot R. V. Martin's feed business, which the latter conducts on his father's farm near Roanoke.]

CHICAGO NOTES

Memberships on the Board of Trade are selling for \$6,400, a decline of \$75 from the previous sale.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been set for the month of December at 5 per cent per annum.

New members of Board of Trade include: George E. Gano, of the George E. Gano Grain Corp., Hutchinson, Kan.

The nominating com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade will report on its selection of officers for the coming year, on Dec. 10.

Walter Wrigley, a member of the Chicago and Peoria boards of trade, a veteran grain dealer and an official in the Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., of this city, died at the Methodist Hospital, Peoria, Nov. 11, after a brief illness, at the age of 67 years. With his brother, Harry Wrigley, of Toulon, Ill., he was owner of the Wrigley Grain & Lbr. Co., owning elevators at Toulon and at LeRoy, Ill. Mr. Wrigley became interested in the grain business early in life. He was born on a farm near Wyoming, Ill., and maintained his home with a sister, Miss Jennie Wrigley, at Wyoming, where burial took place.

Rosenbaum Grain Corp. trustees have been ordered by Judge Holly to discontinue all operations. A hearing on whether the company is solvent or insolvent was scheduled for Nov. 25.

John Koch, a retired grain broker, died on Nov. 13, at St. Bernard's Hospital, following a long illness, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Koch was born in Chicago and had resided here all his life.

In compliance with the rules of the exchange, three meetings of the nominating com'te to consider the candidates to be voted on at the regular election of officers on Jan. 6, were held on Nov. 6, 13 and 20.

On Dec. 9 members of the Board of Trade will vote on an amendment to the exchange rules which would eventually reduce the number of directors from 24 to 15, a reduction of three being made each year for three years.

The fifth annual series of informative lectures on grain and its marketing, a program of discussions which are international in scope, has been announced by the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade. The 1936 program of the association will be launched early in January and will include six or more talks, delivered at fortnightly intervals to members and students of the grain marketing industry. Plans are now being completed calling for discussions of the methods of handling and of marketing grain in this country, the Argentine, Australia, the Orient, Canada and Europe. Speakers of international repute will visit Chicago to lead the separate meetings.

Henry Stanbery died at the Brokaw Hospital, Bloomington, Ill., early on the morning of Nov. 21, of pneumonia that had developed after influenza. Mr. Stanbery was born at St. Louis Feb. 7, 1871, passed his boyhood in California and at 17 returned east for schooling. He studied for the bar at Valparaiso and practiced law a few years at Chicago, and then traveled Illinois for the Millers National Insurance Co. For more than 30 years he represented the Rogers Grain Co., of Chicago, and for many years at Bloomington, where he became active in fraternal circles. For several years he took the part of Judas in the Bloomington Passion Play. Always willing to lend a helping hand, his friends were legion. He was married in 1917 to Alice Felton of Chicago, who with two children survives him.

INDIANA

Terre Haute, Ind.—We are installing a drier.—Harry O. Miller, Graham Grain Co.

Walkerton, Ind.—B. I. Holser & Co. recently installed a Boss Air Blast Carloader at their elevator.

Nappanee, Ind.—A seed bulking arrangement for Syler & Syler is being put in by Chris Wickey.

Ashley, Ind.—The Ashley Feed & Grist Mill opened on Nov. 16 under new management. Harold E. Arney, of Three Rivers, Mich., has leased the mill.

Hillisburg, Ind.—The elevator here owned by Samuel Johnson, of Scircleville, and his son Floyd, of this place, burned at 6 a. m., Nov. 8. The fire was believed to have started in the dust house. The frame elevator, which had a capacity of 15,000 bus., contained four carloads of new corn, also wheat, oats, beans and feed. Partly insured.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting here on the evening of Nov. 7 and elected the following officers for the coming year: Pres., Garth Woodward, of Tocsin; vice-pres., E. A. Bordner, of Auburn; sec'y-treas., C. G. Egly (re-elected), of Ft. Wayne. The new officers will be installed at the regular meeting of the ass'n in January.

Grabill, Ind.—The Grabill Grain & Milling Co. recently installed a cleaner and several other items of equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Linton, Ind.—The mill property here, which also includes an elevator and feed mill in the adjoining town of Switz City, has been taken over by F. M. Sabo, of Cerro Gordo, Ill., who will operate it.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 35th annual convention in this city on Jan. 30 and 31, the place to be announced later.

Boonville, Ind.—Elza Kramer, manager of the Boonville Elvtr. Co., says the demand for all kinds of feed has been much better this fall. Poultry feed has been in good demand.—W.B.C.

Bloomington, Ind.—William P. Dill, 78 years old, who for many years owned and operated a feed mill, is dead from a heart attack. He was widely known in the grain and feed trade.—W. B. C.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Prominent in the grain and milling industry of the Middle West and the South over a long period of time, Benjamin G. Hudnut died at his home in East Orange, N. J., Nov. 11, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Hudnut was associated for many years with the Hudnut Milling Co., of this city, established by his father, Theodore T. Hudnut. He retired a number of years ago.

Waterloo, Ind.—The firm of Gratz & Lemmlie, proprietors of the Waterloo Mills, has dissolved partnership, Pliny Gratz having taken over the interest of Otto Lemmlie in the local mills, and in the transaction has transferred his mill at Pittsford, Mich., to Mr. Lemmlie. Mr. Gratz also has an interest in a mill at Evansport, O., and recently bot the flour mill at West Unity, O. He will continue to operate the three mills.

IOWA

Paton, Ia.—The Clark Brown Grain Co. is installing a pneumatic truck lift.

Guernsey, Ia.—Wilder Grain Co. is installing a 15-ton truck scale with 9x22-foot platform.

Albia, Ia.—The Wilkin Grain Co. has taken the agency for a line of commercial livestock feeds.

Rippey, Ia.—An all-steel air-operated truck lift is being installed by the Clark Brown Grain Co.

Keystone, Ia.—A new pump and storage tank were recently installed at the filling station of the Bernstorff Grain Co. here.

Ulmer, Ia.—P. O. Murray has installed a truck scale in his elevator here, recently purchased, as reported in the Journals last number.

Curlew, Ia.—O. V. Critz, local grain dealer, is moving his office to Emmetsburg. Max Johnson will act as manager of the local elevator for Mr. Critz.

Chatsworth, Ia.—The Sioux Valley Grain Co.'s elevator was sold recently but is being operated under the same name as formerly by the new owners.

Adair, Ia.—I did not have the sale—called it off.—William Wheeler. [It had been reported that this elevator would be sold at auction, as Mr. Wheeler considered retiring.]

Rowley, Ia.—The elevator at this point owned by Clark & Stary for many years, has been sold to a Minneapolis firm, it is reported. After the death of Charles Clark two years ago, Mr. Stary has looked after the business, but is giving it up on account of his health.

Hartley, Ia.—New air dumps and other improvements were made in the Mann & Mann elevator here. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Sexton, Ia.—Mr. Bemis has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the North Iowa Grain Co., succeeding Charles Aman, who has gone to his farm near Whittemore.

Lester, Ia.—Extensive repairs were made on both of the elevators owned by the Quaker Oats Co. here. The buildings were painted as well. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Olin, Ia.—E. H. Huibregtse, who runs an elevator and feed mill at Monticello, has bot the elevator here that was formerly operated by the Jurgensen Grain Co., and has assumed operation.

Winfield, Ia.—A. L. Thompson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 27 years, has resigned on account of failing health. Edward Kirkpatrick has been appointed to succeed him.

North English, Ia.—The Home Lbr. Co., elevator operator, has been incorporated; capital stock, 5,000 shares, having a par value of \$25 each; pres., B. Harrington; sec'y and general manager, H. Harrington; treas., E. B. Warner.

Clutier, Ia.—The capacity of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s concrete elevator here, now owned by E. W. and E. M. Taylor and operated under that name, as previously reported, has been increased to 65,000 bus. with construction by the Ryan Const. Co. of a 31,000-bu. re-inforced concrete tank, connected to the main elevator with screw conveyors at top and bottom.

Garrison, Ia.—Dishonest truckers continue to harass grain dealers of this section. L. E. Tankersley has been buying corn from grain dealers in this part of the state to sell in Missouri, and was recently held in the Benton County jail charged with writing a \$270 check to the L. L. Froning Grain Co., of this city, with insufficient funds in the North English Bank, on which it was drawn.

Kilduff, Ia.—The Fleck Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned early this month, as reported in the Journals last number, contained at the time of the fire 5,000 bus of oats, 1,000 bus. of corn and 500 bus. of soybeans. The feed mill adjoining, with the feed stored therein, a little of which was saved, burned also, with a loss of \$3,000, including machinery and a new truck. It is reported that the firm will probably rebuild.

Algona, Ia.—The Algona Grain Co. and two employees of the company, A. E. Anderson and Ethel Morrison, are plaintiffs in three separate suits against Seth Hovey, Ruthven merchant, as the outgrowth of a collision last April when a car driven by Hovey struck the Algona company's car, driven by Anderson and in which Miss Morrison was a passenger. Both the employees of the grain firm were seriously injured and the company's car badly damaged, it is stated in the petition. All the plaintiffs allege that Hovey was driving at an excessive rate of speed.

Sulphur Springs, Ia.—Davis Bros. & Potter have increased the availability of their storage by moving their east elevator to a heavy concrete foundation at the west end of their active elevator, and utilizing the grain handling machinery of the active elevator to fill and empty the annex. A spout was run across the short span between the elevator and the annex, beside a catwalk. A screw conveyor was installed below the seven bins of the annex to carry grain back to the boot. This change brot the company's storage at this point up to 46,000 bus.—P. F. Brown, agt.

Chillicothe, Ia.—Have just completed the installation of a new ear corn elevator and dump.—R. H. Lamis.

Garwin, Ia.—The driveway of the elevator of N. S. Beale & Son Co. here has been widened to 14 feet, and a pneumatic truck lift has been installed to serve the lengthened pit.

Kanawha, Ia.—The new elevator for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this station, which the T. E. Ibberson Co. is erecting, as reported in the Nov. 13 Journals, will be a 12-bin, 30,000-bus. house. The old annex will be wrecked to make room for the new structure. This elevator will be fitted with a double driveway for receiving grain. The building will be ironclad and there will be a full basement under the elevator and driveways. A 20-ton Fairbanks Scale will be used for receiving purposes and a Richardson 2,000-bu. Scale will be installed for shipping purposes. D. P. buckets will be used in the legs.

KANSAS

Isabel, Kan.—J. A. Cavin has succeeded H. V. Thompson as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Hillsboro, Kan.—R. F. Ebel's mill plant was slightly damaged by lightning on Oct. 30.

Greenleaf, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has been formed and incorporated (no capital) and will buy the elevator of the Washington County Farmers Union, retaining Dan McGrath as manager.

Parsons, Kan.—The Bowen Flour & Feed Co. (which operates a feed, cornmeal and flour mill at Independence and a flour mill at Larned) has established a wholesale and retail store here, with the intention of installing a feed mill and elevator next spring.

Barnard, Kan.—The loss in the burning of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co.'s elevator on Nov. 5, as reported in the Journals last number, was approximately \$20,000; covered by insurance. About 10,000 bus. of wheat was stored in the elevator at the time of the fire. A carload had been loaded out during the previous afternoon, and this was pushed to safety. The elevator had been operated by V. A. King, who also operates the Robinson elevator, which is located about 200 feet west of the Morrison elevator and which was slightly damaged by exposure to the fire.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—An office building is being erected at the plant of the Potomac Poultry Food Co., Inc.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Feed & Grain Co. contemplates the erection of a large warehouse some time in the future, it is reported.

MICHIGAN

Snoyer, Mich.—A new feed mixer has just been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Pittsford, Mich.—Pliny Gratz has transferred his mill here to Otto Lemmlie, his former partner in the Waterloo Mills, at Waterloo, Ind., which partnership has recently been dissolved.

Elwell, Mich.—In the Nov. 13 issue of your paper you state that Hart Bros. have transferred Guy Rench from its elevator at Elwell to its plant in St. Louis, Mich. This firm is in no way connected with the firm of Hart Bros.—Peoples Elvtr. Co. [operating the only elevator at Elwell.]

Memphis, Mich.—After reconditioning and modernizing the 50-barrel Memphis Roller Flouring Mills, which have been idle eight years, Anthony F. Koss, who bot the mill from the Memphis State Bank several years ago, started operation of it last month. His four sons are helping Mr. Koss in the business. Feed and flour are manufactured.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Paul W. Bellew has established the Michigan Trading Co. here with offices in the Norris Bldg. For the past three years he has been active in politics, prior to which he was associated with the Henderson Milling Co. here and was also engaged in the grain business at Lansing and Battle Creek. Mr. Bellew will do a grain jobbing business.—John J. Murphy.

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District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF!

MINNESOTA

St. Cloud, Minn.—Joe Moore has purchased the Granite City Flour & Feed Co. from Chester Freeburg.

Shafer, Minn.—Alphonse Vitalis is erecting an addition to his feed mill and plans to install more machinery.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—The east elevator of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son was damaged recently when a truck crashed into it.

Motley, Minn.—Mr. Kreimer has set up a feed mill near his oil station here and will do grinding for farmers.

St. Cloud, Minn.—L. G. Rembolt, of Harvey, N. D., has started the manufacture of a wheat breakfast food here.

Regal, Minn.—Electric power has been installed at the elevator of the Roberts Elvtr. Co. and the office redecorated.

Raymond, Minn.—A 300-bu. per hour grain cleaner has been added to the equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Alberta, Minn.—The elevator of the Equity Elvtr. Co. will probably be covered with galvanized iron siding in the spring.

Eden Valley, Minn.—A barley cleaner and cob crusher have recently been installed by Ben Garding and his elevator painted.

Murdock, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by installing a 500-bu. grain separator.

Hitterdal, Minn.—A shipping scale having a 6-bu. hopper capacity has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a 6-bu. shipping scale to the equipment of its elevator here.

DeGraff, Minn.—Cargill Elvtrs., Inc., recently installed a new boot at its local elevator, of which T. F. Geheren is the manager.

Alexandria, Minn.—Installation of a 1,000-pound batch mixer is being considered by the Douglas County Farmers Exchange.

Dassel, Minn.—The driveways of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator have been repaired, new doors installed and new approaches made.

Eden Valley, Minn.—The old scale at the Broker Grain Co.'s elevator is soon to be replaced with an up-to-date 20-ton scale.

Moose Island (Herman p. o.), Minn.—Galvanized roofing and siding is to be put on the local elevator of the Lang Elvtr. Co. soon.

Georgeville, Minn.—The local house of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has been reopened, with Oscar Steenerson as manager.

Guckeen, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made L. O. Hagebak, who has been second man since August, 1934, manager of its elevator.

Watkins, Minn.—The elevator and feed mill of Philip Werner have recently been painted. Installation of a corn sheller is contemplated.

Osakis, Minn.—The cribbing on the elevator of the Erickson-Hellickson-Vye Co. has been replaced and the elevator driveway repaired.

Winsted, Minn.—New equipment recently installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. included an overhead truck lift and a new grate.

Nashua, Minn.—The Nashua Grain Co. is reported as contemplating installation of a new truck scale next season, also painting the elevator.

Farmington, Minn.—Patrick H. Feeley, manager of the P. H. Feeley & Sons grain firm, died at his home this month, at the age of 77 years.

Raymond, Minn.—The Raymond Co-op. Creamery contemplates the improvement of its feed mill equipment by adding a small batch mixer.

Cokato, Minn.—A new office and a 26x52-foot warehouse with a 10-foot basement have recently been completed by the Cokato Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—Installation of a new grain cleaner is planned by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. in its new elevator which was opened in August.

Duluth, Minn.—J. W. Farnham, Minneapolis, of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., has applied for transfer of the Duluth Board of Trade membership standing in the name of G. K. Labatt, deceased.—F. G. C.

Jackson, Minn.—Albert Allen has purchased a new feed mixer for his feed mill.

Litchfield, Minn.—A new driveway has been completed at one of the local houses of the Cargill Elvtrs., Inc., and a new starter will be added soon.

Clara City, Minn.—The New London Milling Co.'s local elevator has been taken over by Thissen & Orlebeke, which firm is now operating the 10,000-bu. house.

Richmond, Minn.—The marriage of Herbert T. Hennes, local manager for Cargill Elvtrs., Inc., to Miss Eleanor Kotschevar, of St. Cloud, took place recently.

Paynesville, Minn.—A new corn cracker and grader having a capacity of from 50 to 75 bus. per hour is being installed at the elevator operated by Leonard Garding.

Campbell, Minn.—A 10-ton truck scale, having a 26-foot platform, also an up-to-date truck dump have been installed recently at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Grove City, Minn.—Remodeling of his elevator and installation of additional equipment is being considered by Walter Peterson, operator of the Grove City Market Co.

Brooten, Minn.—A new truck scale has been installed by the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. at its local elevator, the driveway of which will be remodeled in the spring.

Charlesville, Minn.—A new 15-ton truck scale and an under-dump were installed at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

DeGraff, Minn.—Installation of a batch mixer is contemplated by the DeGraff Feed Mills, which plans to retail commercial feeds. D. D. Dirkwager is owner of the mills.

Wegdahl, Minn.—New concrete approaches have been put in at the elevator of the Wegdahl Elvtr. Co. Business at this elevator this year was the best in the last five years.

Kimball, Minn.—A corn cracker and grader and a corn crusher have recently been installed by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which contemplates adding a batch mixer also.

Charlesville (Tintah p. o.), Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 15-ton truck scale and a new lift and improved the driveway of its local elevator.

Currie, Minn.—A new leg has been installed for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract. A modern head drive and a GE Motor were used for power.

Duluth, Minn.—Minor water damage was caused at Elvtr. "H" of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. by a defective water sprinkler system when it blew out and flooded a section of the storage bin.

Donnelly, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has appointed William G. Baldrige, formerly with the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department for eight years, manager of its elevator.

Brooten, Minn.—The capacity of the Brooten Grain Co.'s elevator has been increased by 4,000 bus. by the addition of three bins; the driveway has been remodeled and a new truck lift installed; a two-ton per hour capacity corn cracker has also been installed.

Imogene (Granada p. o.), Minn.—A new double corn crib, 8x40 feet, has been erected by the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Omaha, Neb.) and a 10-h.p. gasoline engine installed. In the spring the driveway is to be widened.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The scale at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant has been re-inforced to take care of larger loads, and the appearance of both elevators is being improved with aluminum paint.

Crosby, Minn.—The local warehouse formerly operated by B. O. Wiggins & Sons has been leased to the Range Flour & Feed Co., which has appointed John Boley manager of its feed department.

Tintah, Minn.—Oliver Tucker, local manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., suffered serious burns recently when gasoline exploded in his home. He was removed to a hospital at Breckenridge.

Warroad, Minn.—We have raised our elevator here, installed 15-ton scales, new boot, man-lift, two electric motors and painted it. This is the only elevator in Warroad. It has 14 bins and has a capacity of 20,000 bus.—Marvin Lbr. & Cedar Co.

Ada, Minn.—Contract for the erection of a 40,000-bu. elevator for the Cargill Elvtrs., Inc., has been awarded the T. E. Ibberson Co. This replaces a recent fire loss, reported in the Sept. 25 Journals. This building will be divided into 16 bins and will be equipped with a large leg. It will have Salem Buckets and Riverside Belt. Power will be furnished by Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Type Motors, and Strong-Scott Head Drives will be used on the heads. A separate motor will be used for power on a compressor, which will be used in connection with a Strong-Scott Air Dump. A 20-ton, 26-foot Fairbanks Dump Scale will be used. A 100-bu. hopper scale will be used for weighing grain shipped. An office building will be attached to the driveway. The building will have a slab foundation with a basement under the elevator and driveway. The whole structure will be covered with galvanized iron. The work will be started at once.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

New members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce include W. H. Smith, of E. A. Pierce & Co., Chicago.

James C. Wyman has been appointed vice-pres. and general manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., succeeding the late George K. Labatt.

After nine weeks in a hospital, suffering from uraemic poisoning, William Dickinson, pres. of the W. H. Dickinson Co., may be seen again on the trading floor of the exchange, in better health than he has been for a long time.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger has been elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce, to succeed George K. Labatt, deceased, and W. C. Helm, senior director, has been elected second vice-pres., the office held by Mr. Labatt at the time of his death.

A meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n will be held in this city on Dec. 2, at which Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, will be the chief speaker. The world wheat situation will probably be his topic.

The warehouse of the Minneapolis Feed Co. burned Nov. 9, together with \$2,000 worth of feed stock, including (approximately) eight tons of commercial feed and 30 tons of hay and straw. The building loss was estimated at \$4,000. Edward F. Wendt is the owner of the company.

Arthur V. Lund, former cashier for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co., was sentenced to one year in the state prison at Stillwater for forging checks amounting to \$7,000 while in the company's employ. A letter from the elevator company to the judge requested leniency because of Lund's wife and children.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—Rules were adopted on Nov. 18 by the directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade (having been voted on favorably by the membership in October) providing that notice shall be given of intentions to deliver grain on future contracts by issuance of warehouse receipts and that no trades in grain futures deliverable in the current month shall be made during the last three business days of that month. Such notices must be issued and delivered to the clearing company before 11 o'clock a. m. on the business day preceding the day of delivery, except during the last three business days of the month, during which deliveries may be made without such notice, and further except deliveries on track, which may be made without notice.

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MILLING WHEAT
ROSEN RYE
MALTING BARLEY
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BUCKWHEAT

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LANSING GRAIN CO., Lansing, Mich.

St. Louis, Mo.—The local office of Federal Grain Supervision on Nov. 14 moved to new quarters in the new Federal Bldg.

McMullin, Mo.—During the night of Nov. 9 the warehouse and elevator of the Southeast Missouri Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire of undetermined cause.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Schreiber Milling & Grain Co. has completed installing a 600-barrel daily capacity corn mill here and will manufacture corn flour, pearl hominy, grits and cornmeal.

Kansas City, Mo.—Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade have recommended the following amendment to exchange rules for vote of members on Nov. 25, in order to clarify delivery rule: "Delivery of grain by regular warehouses when ordered loaded out by holders of regular warehouse receipts shall be by tender of an elevator loading out ticket, with Kansas City official inspection, official weighmaster's certificate and railroad expense bill attached; provided, however, that such exchange bill shall be a live expense bill and good for tonnage for movement of the grain out of this market; and further provided, that if such expense bill shall have had a sufficient number of transit stop privileges so as to prevent the taker of the grain from moving the grain out of this market using the expense bill, without the payment of a transit stop penalty at Kansas City, deliverer shall be liable for and pay such transit stop penalty; and all deliveries on regular warehouse receipts shall be settled for on weights and grades of this market." By an overwhelming majority members of the Board of Trade on Nov. 25 adopted this change in rules.

MONTANA

Lambert, Mont.—A 15-ton, 20-foot scale is being installed at the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, together with a modern air lift. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

NEBRASKA

Schuyler, Neb.—The Golden West Grain Co. is installing a 250-bu. Hess Drier.

Crete, Neb.—Crete Mills have improved their equipment by the installation of a chicken feed pellet machine and a drier for molasses feed cubes. A new floor has been completed, adding 2,000 square feet of storage space to the plant. Feed and flour are manufactured.

Newman Grove, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co. is covering its elevator with metal and replacing a shingle roof with metal. The old brick foundation under elevator is being replaced with re-inforced concrete, and three additional bins are being built over the driveway. The Van Ness Const. Co. has the contract.

Fullerton, Neb.—Fullerton Elvtr. Co.'s plant burned the night of Nov. 21. At the time of the fire elevator contained about 4,000 bus. of wheat. Insurance was carried.

Petersburg, Neb.—V. J. Biberich, manager of the Petersburg Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for 11 years, has resigned. After a short vacation he may accept a position offered him by an Omaha grain company.

Ogallala, Neb.—The east elevator here, recently rebuilt by the owners, John Smolczyk, King Feltz and C. E. Nichols, has been leased to the Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Brule, and will be opened at once. The new structure was erected on the foundation of the old elevator that burned some months ago.

Omaha, Neb.—Three directors were elected on Nov. 13 by the Omaha Grain Exchange, as follows: O. T. Brewick, B. O. Holmquist and W. J. Hynes, Jr., to serve for a term of three years. On Nov. 19 the board of directors met and elected the following officers for the coming year: Pres., J. T. Buchanan; vice-presidents, J. H. Wright, Jr., and J. H. Weaver; treas., Frank C. Bell (re-elected for the fourth term); sec'y, Frank P. Manchester, who has served in that capacity for 26 years.

NEW ENGLAND

North Adams, Mass.—Fire seriously damaged the grain elevator of the Berkshire Coal & Grain Co. recently. The fire broke out about midnight and threatened the 110-foot elevator.—L. V. S.

Ellsworth, Me.—The New England Grain Co., which operates an elevator at Portland, its headquarters, conducting 14 stores in Maine, has opened a branch at this point, with M. B. Kimball as local manager.

Malden, Mass.—John F. Grant, widely known in the grain and hay trade, died Nov. 21, at the age of 71. He had lived in Malden, a suburb of Boston, for 60 years and was in the grain and hay trade business here for many years.—L. V. S.

Athol, Mass.—The George W. Boutell grain store and grist mill on Main St., oldest industrial building now standing here, has been leased by the W. N. Potter grain stores and will be operated as a branch of their business. George W. Caples, who has been in charge of the Boutell store, is to continue as manager.—L. V. S.

Boston, Mass.—John E. Sullivan, widely known in the grain trade and a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, suffered a broken leg and arm when hit by an automobile while he was crossing the street a few days ago. He is in the City Hospital, where fellow members of the exchange sent him a pipe and tobacco to help while away the hours.—L. V. S.

West Yarmouth, Mass.—The oldest windmill on Cape Cod, owned by Dr. Edward F. Gleason, is being taken down to be moved to Dearborn, Mich., and put up in the park at Henry Ford's museum. Built only 13 years after the Pilgrims landed, to grind the corn raised by all the colonists, the mill has been moved three times, and now stands on the edge of West Yarmouth's summer colony on Cape Cod. Propelled entirely by wind, the old mill is 30 feet high and contains the huge grinding stones that have not been used for about 50 years.—L. V. S.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Harvey Landau, incorporated; 100 shares no par value; grain, cereal.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Following a brief illness, death came to Charles C. Ryan, on Nov. 11, well known in the grain and feed trade. He got his start in the grain elevator business when as a young man just out of college he joined his father in the Ryan Elvtr. & Forwarding Co., at Buffalo, N. Y. On the retirement of his father, Thomas Ryan, 10 years ago, Mr. Ryan came to this city to become general superintendent of state elevators and terminals for the department of canals and waterways. He was 65 years of age.

New York, N. Y.—The net effect of a mass meeting held by a joint comite of insurance brokers in protest against the medical practices and occupational disease amendments to the workmen's compensation law, passed by the last legislature, was the adoption of a resolution condemning these provisions as being in the interest of neither industries of the state, nor of labor. A demand was set forth in the resolution that action be taken at the next session of the legislature to amend or repeal these laws and to relieve the burden that is now causing widespread unemployment and causing industries in the state to close down.

New York, N. Y.—Herbert L. Bodman, a former pres. of the Produce Exchange, and pres. of the grain exporting firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., recently received threatening letters and telephone calls demanding payment of \$1,000. On Nov. 8 he received a bullet with a note (smeared with what appeared to be blood) demanding delivery of a package containing the \$1,000 in a waste paper basket in the Custom House. When the blackmailer came and took a dummy package from the basket, detectives seized him. He said his name was Bernard Pedreira and that he was employed as a clerk by Swift & Co., a few doors from Mr. Bodman's office in the Produce Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lidgerwood, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s plant has recently been newly iron clad.

Hunter, N. D.—The elevator driveways of the Hunter Grain Co.'s elevator have recently been rebuilt.

Ft. Clark, N. D.—The Bowers Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator is being repainted and other improvements made.

Pisek, N. D.—L. M. Novak, formerly of Milton, has taken over the management of a grain elevator at this point.

Harwood, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a four-cylinder, 20-h.p. engine in its No. 2 elevator.

Tower City, N. D.—It is reported that the Tower City Grain Co. contemplates adding a grain cleaner to its equipment.

Brocket, N. D.—An 8-bu. shipping scale was recently added to the equipment of the Equity Grain & Trading Co.'s elevator.

Courtenay, N. D.—A 15-ton scale was installed here for the Minnesota Elvtr. Co. along with an improved dump. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Chaffee, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed L. P. Trudeau, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Horace, manager of its elevator here.

Hunter, N. D.—A new grain cleaner having a 750-bu. per hour capacity has been installed at the local elevator of the International Elvtr. Co.

Myra (Wheatland p. o.), N. D.—The entire plant of the Great Western Grain Co. at this point has been overhauled and the roof of the elevator repaired.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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McCanna, N. D.—The old gas engine at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator has been replaced by a 25-h.p. electric motor.

Donnybrook, N. D.—Syke Westlake, of Baden, has been appointed grain buyer for the Northland Elevator Co. at this point.

Blanchard, N. D.—A 15-h.p. gasoline engine has been installed at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co.'s Elevator, No. 2 and a 15-ton truck scale will soon be installed.

Buxton, N. D.—The Buxton Grain & Potato Co. is considering the installation of a 500-bu. grain cleaner. Carl Gunlickson was recently appointed manager of the elevator.

Gardner, N. D.—Installation has just been completed of a 15-ton scale with a truck dump. This work was done for the National-Atlas Elevator Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Forman, N. D.—The office of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator was broken into by burglars recently, who forced open the safe and stole some checks and \$11 in cash.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, the North Dakota Agricultural College and the grain supervision branch of the U. S. Dept. of Ag., a grain school was held in the City Hall, this city, on Nov. 21 and 22 for grain men. Speakers were H. R. Sumner, of Minneapolis, sec'y of the crop improvement organization; Fred D. Butcher, of the agricultural college at Fargo, and M. J. Johnson, of Minneapolis, federal grain inspector. Topics discussed included durum grades, scab and ergot in durum, varieties of durum and their identification, identification of hard wheat in field and bin, smut control, review of wheat grades, causes of wheat mixtures, car loading problems and stem maggots and weevil. The second day was devoted largely to barley and general phases of the grain business. Topics discussed including malting barley in North Dakota, malting process and market requirements, blight in barley, separation of blighted kernels, review of barley grades, insect and disease control, the value of light weight grain for seed, the cause of the 1935 rust epidemic and the place of the grain man in crop improvement work.

OHIO

Bowling Green, O.—Royce Coon, Inc., is the new style of the Royce Coon Grain & Seed Co.

Blanchester, O.—The Ferneau Grain Co. is a new organization here.

Logan, O.—Edward Hockman is installing machinery in his feed store for grinding feed.

Tipp City, O.—The Dietrick Grain Co. has added a Boss Air Blast Carloader to its elevator equipment.

Medina, O.—A sheller, crusher and other elevator equipment have been furnished to the Medina Farm Buro by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

New Hope (Campbelltown p. o.), O.—I am replacing old sheller with a new roller bearing Sidney Sheller in my plant here.—J. M. Armacost.

West Unity, O.—The flouring mill here was recently purchased by Pliny Gratz, who operates a mill at Evansport, O., and at Waterloo, Ind., also.

Lima, O.—F. W. Mullenhour & Son have opened a feed store here, the machinery for same being furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Botkins, O.—The Botkins Grain Co., owned and operated for the last 20 years by Roy and Clarence Hemmert, has been sold to the Kettlersville Grain Co., of which Walter Loy is the manager, the change to be effective Dec. 1.

Kenton, O.—Fire in the cupola of the P. W. Breidenbach elevator, on the morning of Nov. 11, caused a damage of only \$25 due to the prompt action of the fire department. The cause of the fire was reported to be an overheated bearing.

Jeffersonville, O.—The Threlkeld-Blessing elevator here has been sold to the Gwinn Milling Co., which will take it over in the near future and operate it. The purchase does not include the ground on which the house is located, as that is owned by the D. T. & I. R. R. Co. The Farmers Bank of Jeffersonville took over the elevator some time after the institution closed, and since last November the elevator has been operated jointly by Virgil Vincent and the Ohio State Banking Department.

Delaware, O.—The Delaware Farmers Exchange Co. has purchased thru the receiver, H. C. Kent, the elevator of the West Grain, Coal & Feed Co. W. A. West has been retained as manager. The Delaware Farmers Co. now operates two elevators here and one at Radnor and at Lewis Center.

West Alexandria, O.—J. Howard Falknor, formerly with V. E. Herter & Co. (elevator operators at Dayton, O.) for 15 years, and his father-in-law, D. W. Wengen, a farmer, have purchased the elevator at this point from the Piqua Milling Co. The new firm will be called the West Alex Grain & Coal Co., and will handle grain, feed, coal and builders' supplies.

Fostoria, O.—Three Fostoria youths, ranging in age from 17 to 20, and a 35-year-old Tiffin ex-convict, the uncle of one of the youths, and the ringleader, were arrested on Nov. 15, charged as perpetrators in an embezzlement ring thru which \$2,275 had been fraudulently obtained from the elevator of the Mennel Milling Co., which operates an elevator and mill in this city, with office headquarters in Toledo. Two other local youths are sought as accomplices. A scale beam stamp, stolen from Wayne, O., was used to stamp blank weight slips which had been stolen from the local office of the milling company, which has honored these bogus weight slips at intervals since last July, the swindlers receiving checks for grain never turned in at the elevator. A man, living near by the abandoned house in which the stolen scale beam was kept, became suspicious when he saw the youths with the scale beam, and informed the police.

OKLAHOMA

Dawson, Okla.—The Sanders-Barnard Mill Co. has under construction, adjacent to its plant, a building 52x38 to be used as a hay building.

Eufaula, Okla.—The Eufaula elevator on the railroad right-of-way has been purchased by the Kimble Oil Mill Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., which has already started operation. Corn and all small grains will be handled.

Grove, Okla.—T. J. Edmondson, of Miami, Okla., has leased the Grove Milling Co.'s property from W. E. Jones, is overhauling it and will operate it. Due to illness of Mr. Jones, the mill has not been operated for about two years.

Fletcher, Okla.—What is known locally as the Hamilton elevator burned at about 8 p. m., Oct. 28. The building, which had no grain in it at the time of the fire, was insured for \$1,250. The elevator was owned and operated for a number of years by the late B. V. Hamilton and since his death had been sold to L. T. Lewis, of Roswell, N. M.

El Reno, Okla.—The board of directors of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., in spite of attractive offers from other cities, has voted to rebuild its mill plant here (destroyed by fire last June, except the new concrete storage tanks, as reported at the time) provided the city will exempt the company from city taxes, for a period of five years. A special election has been called for Nov. 26 for the voters of the city to decide the question. A new elevator work house is now under construction, as reported in the Oct. 23 Journals.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Scio, Ore.—The Scio Mill & Elevator Co. plans to erect a new feed mill soon.

Hartline, Wash.—Windstorm destroyed the building of the Farmers Union Grain Co. on Nov. 9.

Spokane, Wash.—E. Somerville Johnston was recently elected pres. of the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n.

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon sales tax, on 2% rate, which is similar to Washington and Idaho laws, has been passed.

Kent, Wash.—William E. Brandenburg is now in charge of the plant of the Kent Feed Co., following the resignation of E. F. Carlberg.

Moscow, Ida.—A sectional meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in this city on the evening of Nov. 25. Arrangements were in charge of Harry Bush.

Seattle, Wash.—Dewey Leach, local manager for Kerr Gifford & Co., is reported as slowly recovering from his severe illness, but it will be some time before he is able to take up his duties again.

Uniontown, Wash.—Death came suddenly to J. J. Grief, manager of the Uniontown Co-op. Warehouse Co. for years, on Nov. 11, who dropped dead from heart trouble at Lewiston, Ida. Mr. Grief was well known among grain men of this section.

Lewiston, Ida.—Under the auspices of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, a meeting of members in this section was scheduled for Nov. 26, at 6 p. m., at the Lewis-Clark Hotel, this city. Walter Mitchell and Volney Miller had charge of the arrangements.

Kent, Wash.—A new feed business has been established here in the old creamery building, where milling equipment has been installed, to be operated under the name of Sunrise Mills. E. F. Carlberg, former manager of the Kent Feed Co., Al Playford and Bruce Shuman, all having feed experience, are interested in the new venture.

Portland, Ore.—Retirement of George Albers, chairman of the board of Albers Bros. Milling Co., from active participation in business is announced. He will, however, retain his post as chairman of the board and director of the parent organization, the Carnation Co. Albers founded the company 40 years ago. He has gradually handed over active management of affairs to Alfred M. Ghormley, pres. of the milling company.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—Due to difficulties over rail facilities at the Diamond Mill, owned by Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., it is uncertain whether the mill will be re-opened as contemplated. The plant is served by a spur of The Dalles & Southern Railroad, which is being abandoned by its owners, the county taking custody of the line for non-payment of taxes. The mill, which has a daily capacity of 500 barrels, would give work to about 20 men.

Portland, Ore.—When recent rulings of the Internal Revenue Dept. disclosed that depreciation could not be taken on buildings owned but located on leased ground beyond the term of the lease, the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n got into action, as a result of which it may be possible for grain and feed dealers on the Southern Pacific Lines of this state to obtain longer leases than annual ones, as now prevail. With only one year leases, depreciation would have to be taken the first year and not spread over the life of the building, according to the ruling mentioned.

Olympia, Wash.—A supplement to the Washington State Tax Commission's bulletin No. 35 is, in part, as follows: "Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Gross earnings from sales made in interstate or foreign commerce are not deductible by the produce jobber [including grain dealers]. The compensation received by persons engaged in business within the state for the performance of services which are only incidentally related to foreign or interstate commerce is not deductible since a tax measured by such compensation is not a direct burden upon foreign or interstate commerce. . . . Gross earnings means the gross proceeds of sales less the amount of the purchase price paid for the products mentioned without any deductions on account of labor costs, interest, discounts paid, demurrage, handling charges, freight, delivery costs, taxes or any other expense paid as part of the overhead of the produce jobber."

PENNSYLVANIA

Conneautville, Pa.—The mill building and contents owned by L. A. Glessman were damaged by fire caused by spontaneous combustion in distillers' grain on Oct. 28.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Redfield, S. D.—The James Valley Elevator, operated by Mr. Bohn, has been closed for the rest of the season.

Meckling, S. D.—Steel, Simon & Co. are just completing the building of a 10,000-bu. ear corn elevator. The plant has a pit for dumping ear corn, in a driveway equipped with an overhead truck lift. An ear corn leg elevates the corn to a conveyor belt at the top of the house. Another conveyor belt under the bins carries the grain to a hammer mill where it is ground, then elevated to bins over the driveway, for loading into trucks for delivery to the company's feeding lots. Two 5-h.p. motors, two 3-h.p. and one 30-h.p., make up the power units. A Clow-Winter Head Drive is used on the leg. W. A. Klinger, Inc., has the contract.

Groton, S. D.—New legs and mechanical equipment were installed here at the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Burke, S. D.—The Updike Grain Corp., of Omaha, has taken over the local elevator of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co. John Smizer, former manager, will remain as manager for the new owners.

Flandreau, S. D.—A sentence of six months in the state reformatory was given to three youths who stole \$50 from the local elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., but the sentence was suspended on promise of good behavior and return of the stolen money.

Lebanon, S. D.—The Lebanon Equity Exchange's elevator, together with 20,000 bus. of grain, burned early in the morning of Nov. 9; loss, \$25,000. The fire was of unknown origin. Bud Zwaber, of Aberdeen, S. D., who was sleeping in the office of the elevator at the time, was burned to death.

SOUTHEAST

Milton, W. Va.—The Harshbarger Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Nov. 1.

Wheeling, W. Va.—An office and warehouse have been opened in this city by the Toledo Grain & Milling Co., of Toledo, O. Grain, feed and flour are handled here.

TENNESSEE

Etowah, Tenn.—The Farmers Milling Co. has been bot from the Carl Center Estate by A. T. Brown, who is remodeling the mill and equipping it with the latest feed mill machinery, and will manufacture flour also. The business will be known as the Brown Bros. Milling Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—The West Tennessee Grain Co. has purchased the old Pok-A-Dot Mill & Grain Co. property here from the Manhattan Savings Bank for \$20,000. The West Tennessee Co. has occupied the property since last December. The plant contains 18,000 square feet with a grain elevator of 20,000-bus. capacity. The new owners will retail and wholesale grain and hay.

TEXAS

Lubbock, Tex.—The Tillery-Simms Grain Co., of this place, which has been organized some time, has been incorporated; capital stock,

\$1,000; incorporators: John T. Simms, Mrs. Burnelle Tillery and Mrs. Beulah V. Simms.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The daughter of Royce T. Dorsey, of the Dorsey Grain Co., this city, Miss Anna Lynn Dorsey, was married on Nov. 18 to James A. Dacus, of Washington, D. C., who is connected with the Farm Credit Administration.

WISCONSIN

Dorchester, Wis.—A one-ton feed mixer has been installed at the plant of Sauter Bros.

Medford, Wis.—Peter Bootzin has had a half-ton feed mixer installed in the mill he operates.

Genoa City, Wis.—The Producers & Consumers Co. recently installed a 1½-ton feed mixer.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. is installing a 750-bus. Hess Drier in its barley elevator.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A 2-ton capacity feed mixer has been installed at the local plant of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Mondovi, Wis.—The Mondovi Co-op. Equity Ass'n has improved its mill equipment by the addition of a one-ton feed mixer.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee cash grain markets will be broadcast daily hereafter over station WCCO Minneapolis, at 2:57 p. m.

Evansville, Wis.—Green & Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares, no par value; incorporators: F. B., L. J. and J. B. Green; to do a grain and feed business. As reported in the Oct. 23 Journals, the company has bot an elevator at this point.

Genesee Depot, Wis.—The grain elevator, feed, lumber and hardware business of the C. H. Fintel Co. has been sold to Edward Perkins, the new owner taking possession Mar. 1. Peter C. Fintel founded the business in 1884, buying grain elevators and lumber yards at this point and at North Prairie. After his death his two sons formed Fintel Bros., in 1887.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The William O. Goodrich Co. (owned by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.) started the processing of soybeans about two weeks ago at its plant here, reported in the Journals last number as having recently been re-opened. Additional machinery has been added for handling soybeans as well as flaxseed. The daily capacity of the plant is about 4,000 bus.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Construction of an elevator here for the Rahr Malting Co., for the storage of barley and malt, has been started by the McKenzie-Hague Co., Inc. The plant will consist of 24 bins arranged in pairs, with inner-spaced and outer-spaced bins. It also includes the installation of a leg, scales, platform, elevator, stairs, and a system of galleries to the malt plants No. 2 and No. 3. The bins are approximately 125 feet high, with steel hopper bottoms. It is planned that this will be completed, ready for the receiving of grain, about Dec. 15.

Operation of Corn Roll of Moisture Meter

If the corn roll of a Tag-Heppenstall moisture meter is operating properly very few hand manipulations of the roll are required during a moisture testing operation. If the idler roll does not turn freely and it is necessary to rotate it repeatedly by hand during the time a hopperful of corn is being discharged, the motions of the needle are likely to be so erratic at times that the operator may be in doubt as to what needle reading he should record.

In a particular case hand manipulation of the corn roll was reduced to a relatively negligible amount by reducing the pressure of the bakelite against the idler roll. This was accomplished by reducing the spring tension slightly. The normal pressure of the bakelite against the power driven roll can be maintained by means of a separate spring, if necessary, to keep the finely corrugated roll clean. If hand manipulation of the corn roll is made negligible a smoother action of the needle will become apparent and will result in eliminating some of the uncertainty that may be otherwise involved in determining the needle reading for the record, according to the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Crop Lien.—Lien of cropping contract on cropper's share of grain is not security generally for payment of damages arising from cropper's breach of contract.—*Fitzgerald v. Kaiser*. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 260 N. W. 294.

Federal Regulation of Dealers.—Secretary of Agriculture held without authority to regulate price to be paid by Massachusetts milk dealers to producers in Vermont either under commerce clause of Constitution or under Agricultural Adjustment Act.—*Seven Oaks Co. v. United States*. U. S. District Court, Massachusetts. 10 Fed. Supp. 995.

AAA.—Taxing statute which is intended to and will produce substantial revenue is not invalidated by ulterior motive, even tho such motive is to effect ulterior ends which, considered apart, were beyond lawmakers' constitutional power to realize by direct legislation.—*Vogt & Sons v. Rothensies*, Collector of Internal Revenue. U. S. District Court, Pennsylvania. 11 Fed. Supp. 225.

Warehousemen.—Statute requiring suit on grain warehouseman's bond to be brought by board of railroad commissioners as trustee held inapplicable to action against surety on bond to recover on cause of action which arose before enactment of statute (Laws 1927; Comp. Laws 1913).—*State of North Dakota on relation of Frank Coan v. Plaza Equity Elevator Co. and Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.* Supreme Court of North Dakota. 261 N. W. 46.

Brokers.—In customer's action against broker for closing out account on depletion of margins, where broker had client's home address as well as business address, whether telegram sent to business address at 5:44 p. m., but not received until 9:45 next morning, was sufficient, and whether customer, who remitted check at 10:20 a. m., responded thereto with reasonable alacrity, held for jury.—*Lewis v. McCrone*. Supreme Court of Michigan. 261 N. W. 546.

Bill of Sale of Crop.—Where farmer buying fertilizer gave as security for payment a bill of sale covering one-half of wheat crop growing or to be planted during year, and thereafter, but before recording bill of sale, he placed the fertilizer and planted the wheat, bill of sale could not become operative as against farmer's creditors, except those existing before execution of bill of sale and those who became creditors after it was recorded.—*In re Cook*. District Court, Maryland. 9 Fed. Supp. 764.

Dealer Regulation Invalid.—Ordinance requiring retailers selling coal within city to maintain coalyards therein, and designed to prevent deception in weight and kind of coal, held to deny due process contrary to Fourteenth Amendment, where enforcement of ordinance would destroy business of retail coal dealer located about one-half mile outside city, and where city was not thereby inconvenienced as regards inspection of coal.—*May Coal & Grain Co. v. Kansas City, Mo.* District Court, Western District of Missouri. 10 Fed. Supp. 792.

Injury by Fumigant.—Grain elevators consisting of circular tanks, each 100 ft. tall, holding 45,000 bus. of grain, held covered by statute requiring ventilation to remove fumes and vapors from place where

employees are required to work. In employee's action for loss of health caused by lack of ventilation in employer's grain elevator whereby fumes deleterious to health accumulated from carbon tetrachloride used in treating grain, if jury predicated recovery solely on violation of ventilating statute, defense of assumption of risk was not available.—*Steve Clark v. Banner Grain Co.* Supreme Court of Minnesota. 261 N. W. 596.

Attachment of Shipment.—Bank which obtained possession of B/L indorsed in blank by shipper accompanied by draft and invoice acquired all title, coupled with power of jus disponendi, which shipper had before parting with possession of such documents; and person who paid draft and received B/L and invoice acquired all rights of bank and could replevy goods, without making demand therefor, from officer who had attached them as property of another. Goods shipped under order B/L accompanied by sight draft drawn on person whom carrier was directed to notify are not attachable by creditors of either shipper or notify party, while B/L is outstanding.—*Quigley v. Wiley*. Supreme Court of Vermont. 179 Atl. 206.

Rodent Extermination and Control

By C. K. STEWART,
before National Safety Council

I recently read of three children whose deaths were caused by eating poison set for rats. Such deaths are preventable.

As far back as civilization can be traced, the human being has always been molested with the rodent pest. People would be astounded if they had concrete knowledge of the millions of dollars of foodstuffs consumed and destroyed by rats and mice. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Bureau of Biological Survey estimate that there are two rats for every human being in this country. In order to live, each rat must consume at least \$2 worth of food material a year.

In food deposits, such as grocery stores, warehouses, they destroy a great deal more food than they consume. In eating food, a rat sits on its hind legs, holds the foodstuff between its forepaws and bites thru the middle. If he likes the flavor, he eats the greater part of it, but always leaves a piece at each end. A full grown rat, or ten full grown mice, will eat and waste a pint of wheat in twenty-four hours, or the equivalent in other foodstuffs.

The majority of rat poisons depend either upon strychnine, arsenic, or phosphorus for the poison element. These poisons suffer little deterioration on exposure, and remain dangerous to children and domestic animals indefinitely. For this reason they are not recommended for rat extermination.

Farmers Bulletin 1533, entitled "Rat Control," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, discusses the merits of red squill as a raticide, however, only the subject of red squill powder is considered, admitting the difficulty of maintaining evenness of toxicity and eliminating the bitter unpalatable taste. This development, however, was the beginning of a new era in rodent control work, and although our results with the use of the powder were not too successful, it gave us the assurance that we were on the right track, and from that time on we experimented with red squill preparations.

Now we have a liquid concentrate of red squill, a product which conforms to the exacting requirements of the ideal raticide.

A process has been developed whereby only the toxic red squill is utilized; this liquid concentrate assures a minimum lethal dose and if rats or mice nibble only a small part of the bait, they cannot live. In our extermination of rodents, particularly where foodstuffs, humans, domestic animals and poultry are concerned, the results attained thru the use of this concentrate were very effective.

The Supreme Court on Nov. 18 granted the administration until Nov. 26 to file a brief in the suit by the rice millers for an injunction restraining collection of the processing tax.

Taxes paid by one soap manufacturer of Cincinnati during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, amounted to over \$11,300,000 against \$3,800,000 for the preceding year, and \$2,117,000 the year before that.



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Grain Carriers

The Central Western Shippers Advisory Board will meet Dec. 10 at Casper, Wyo.

The Ohio Valley Shippers Advisory Board will meet Dec. 10 at the Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The canal will continue open until the middle of December, although insurance rates increase Dec. 1.

Barge Line traffic on the upper Mississippi has been the heaviest since 1928. Capacity loads have been taken in 1935, the southward trips consisting of grain and beet pulp.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Nov. 9, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads, totaled 30,592, against 27,266 during the like week of 1934.

The North Atlantic Continent conference contract rate on linseed oil-cake in bags now tariffed at 16 cents per 100 up to Dec. 1 will advance to 18 cents for January on shipments to Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam.

Portland, Ore.—The river steamer "The Balges," carrying two hundred tons of sacked wheat, inaugurated a new truck-boat service for transportation of wheat from Inland Empire points in Washington to Portland terminals.—F. K. H.

Constitutionality of the motor carrier act is to be tested in the Supreme Court, the government and the Interstate Commerce Commission filing a brief in the suit by J. E. Rayburn v. Lon A. Smith and others in which the Texas Commission questions the validity of sec. 227 of the act.

After delivering a cargo of wheat for Kerr, Gifford & Co., at Mobile, the steamer Suweid from Portland, Ore., arranged to return to the Pacific Coast with 2,000 tons of soybean oil meal and a lot of oyster shell from New Orleans, when the Gulf Intercoastal Conference filed objections with the shipping board bureau that a tariff had not been filed. The booking is said to have been at \$4.50 a ton, whereas the conference rate is \$5.50.

Payment of customs duties by railroad companies for shippers' account may be stopped as the result of a recommendation by the co-ordinator of transportation. The Southern Ports Foreign Freight Com'ite has placed the question on its docket 1695. Under present tariff rules the rail carriers are privileged to advance ocean freight, customs duties and charges, wharfage, storage, handling and custom house brokerage fees on import traffic. Railroads serving North Atlantic ports do not advance customs duties.

Duluth, Minn.—The Great Lakes Transit Corporation and the Minnesota-Atlantic Transit Co. have announced closing date for their navigation season as Nov. 30. Very little grain is being chartered for shipment in the remaining time. Only a small tonnage is under contract for movement of Canadian grain to Duluth. There is a possibility that a splurge may develop early in December before the season ends. The wheat rate to Buffalo is $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c by boat. The all rail rate is much higher.—F. G. C.

The Continental Grain Co. has taken a stock interest in the newly organized Bulk Carriers Corporation, which has filed a tariff setting up rates for handling of such commodities as grain, lumber, sulphur, etc., in the intercoastal trade from and to Atlantic gulf ports. Bulk Carriers Corporation has acquired the steamers Oregon and Wisconsin from the States Steamship Corporation and is reported dickering for several Nelson

Line steamers. The new tariff sets up an eastbound grain rate of \$5.50 per ton on 500 ton lots and \$4.75 per ton on 2,500-ton lots.

The lower soybean export rates to the east are embraced in C.F.A. docket 28206. The proposal calls for emergency handling to put the eastern carriers in position to compete with the more favorable rate on soy beans to the gulf. The rate to gulf is $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents based on $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents from Illinois common points to St. Louis and an 11-cent export rate from St. Louis to the gulf. The North Atlantic-Continent conference steamship lines are arranging to offer active competition for the heavy soy bean traffic that is expected to flow to Europe this winter. The conference has decided to apply regular minimum grain rates on soy beans when moving in bulk. This will make the rate to Hamburg 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Duluth, Minn.—Shipping operations have taken on more life, but nothing like it used to be in olden times, when the navigation went into the last stretch for the windup. A good many boats are already laid up in their winter berths and this led to a tightening up in boat carriers. Vessel owners reported the rate to unload wheat at Buffalo 3c and expect it will go higher before closing time. Boats under contract to load grain for final trips are reporting daily and it is expected that 7,000,000 bus. will move out in the closing week. This will leave plenty of storage space to take care of the winter's receipts. Not much Canadian wheat is to be moved here for storage for milling account during the remainder of the lake shipping season. Ice is commencing to form in slips and on the Wisconsin side it is reported five to six inches thick. So far it is easily broken up with vessel movement.—F. C.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission: No. 26854, Western Terminal Elevator Co. v. C. R. I. & P. By the Commission. Wheat, points in Kansas to Minneapolis, Minn., misrouted by the Rock Island. Defendants authorized to waive collection of outstanding undercharges. Shipments moved between June 25 and July 14, 1931, inclusive.

No. 26834, A. Bender & Sons v. C. C. C. & St. L. By division 3. Charges collected, two carloads, grain, Cleves and St. Bernard, O., to Newport, Ky., in September, 1931, found inapplicable. Found that the applicable rates were a switching charge of \$8.10 a car for the service performed by the C. C. C. & St. L. and 8 cents a 100 pounds performed by the L. & N., and that the applicable rate for the service performed by the L. & N. was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded \$12.50 a car. Reparation of \$55.20 awarded.

Retain Regional Car Service Directors

Meeting at the Union League Club, Chicago, Nov. 19, nearly 200 members of the various shippers advisory boards informed the railroad presidents attending that they were unanimously in favor of retaining the district managers of the car service division. The shippers felt that the \$175,000 it costs the railroads annually to maintain the district offices is well spent, in holding traffic against the highways and getting more service out of the rolling stock.

J. J. Pelley, pres. of the Ass'n of American Railroads, said he and his associates had been amazed at the storm of protest raised by the mere mention of the possibility of the discharge of these men. He said that, had he known about the disturbance that talk was to cause, it would never have started. He added that, in the future, should the association seek to make changes in the set-up of the car service division, whether for reasons of economy or otherwise, the regional boards would be consulted.

A resolution was adopted asking the railroads to set up an organization at Washington that would render decisions promptly at all times on questions submitted by the various shippers boards, with right to appeal from such decisions to the pres. of the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Industrial Traffic League Defines "Consignee"

The grain trade was honored at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League by the election of Walter R. Scott to the presidency. Mr. Scott is sec'y and transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Edward F. Lacey, who has been actively engaged in the work of the League for nearly 20 years, was chosen executive sec'y to succeed Joseph H. Beek. This is a deserved promotion for Mr. Lacey, who has thrown himself in heart and soul into the advancement of all the activities of the Chicago office.

The following were elected to the executive com'ite: William P. Libby, R. C. Fulbright, H. D. Rhodehouse, H. J. Wagner, J. W. Bingham, J. A. Coakley, J. P. Haynes, J. S. Marvin, G. A. Blair, M. M. Emmert, F. B. Townsend, E. A. Jack, A. J. Sevin, E. C. Nettles, L. F. Orr, F. S. Davis, T. C. Burwell, R. B. Coapstick, R. R. Luddecke, H. K. Faye.

The car demurrage and storage com'ite reported success in its attempts to have adopted a new note to rule 4-E so as to exempt shippers from charges for telegraphic information on cars when the shipper had himself issued the hold over order and when a note to the effect that "no such notice is desired" was made on the B/L. It asked approval of this action, which had already been approved by the executive com'ite. The meeting voted such approval. Along the same lines, the com'ite said it had objected to a ruling that a telephone notice was a "wire notice" in the meaning of the rule and that the A. A. R. com'ite had agreed that "wire notice" would hereafter be interpreted to mean notice by telegraph. That action, having had the approval of the executive com'ite, was also approved by the meeting.

A new note to rule 9-G, defining the word



Pres.-Elect W. R. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.

"consignee" in connection with "in care of . . ." shipments was also approved. It read:

For the purpose of this rule, the term "consignee" means the party to whom a shipment is consigned; except, when he notifies this railroad, in writing, that a party in whose care the shipment is consigned, or to whom it is ordered for delivery, is the absolute or qualified owner thereof and responsible for all freight and other charges, in which event such party will be considered as consignee after car has arrived at destination shown in the B/L.

J. S. BROWN, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, as chairman of the auditing committee reported that the receipts of the League in the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1935, were \$35,753.11 and expenses \$43,539.41, making the operations for the year show a deficit of \$8,001.30.

It is planned to hold the next annual meeting at New York Nov. 19 and 20.

Preventing Dust Explosions

From address by David J. Price, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at National Safety Congress.

Venting to Relieve Pressure.—Dust explosions in grain-handling plants, particularly in grain elevators, have proved definitely the need for adequate venting areas in the construction of these plants. In one recent case proper venting area to relieve the pressure from an explosion in the workhouse of the elevator would have prevented the complete destruction of the top of the house. In another recent case the workhouse was saved from destruction by an adequate glass-venting area.

The effectiveness of glass vents in this explosion confirmed the tests by the chemical engineering division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. These tests have shown conclusively that it is possible to vent grain dust explosions without structural damage. Our engineers recommend that for satisfactory venting of dust explosions in grain elevators not less than 1.25 square feet of venting area be provided for each 100 cubic feet of space (1 sq. ft. to 80 cu. ft.). The application of this principle should be embodied in all new construction of grain-handling plants.

Removal of Foreign Material from Grain.—The desirability of removing foreign material from grain upon receipt at the grain elevator or milling plant has been forcibly demonstrated by several recent explosions in grain elevators. The investigation of these explosions indicated that the dust clouds had been ignited by sparks from metal particles in the grain. It is a difficult problem to prevent foreign material from entering equipment in grain-handling operations. Screens of 1½ to 2-inch mesh, when placed in the gratings over receiving pits, have in many instances stopped large pieces of metal from entering pits with the grain, and the use of such screens should be given practical consideration. The practical value of magnetic separators in the grain-handling sections of the plant should be given further attention, and methods should be developed for the removal of any metal that may drop into the grain while it is being handled.

Value of Closed Storage Bins.—The value of closed bins and the undesirability of interconnections between storage bins are definitely indicated by the recent explosions in grain-handling plants. Open storage bins and bins with direct connections permit the rapid spread or propagation of flame over the tops of the bins and thereby extend the violence of the explosion. Preventing the spread of fire from one storage bin to another is of prime importance and should be given thorough consideration.

Static electricity has appeared as one of the prominent causes of dust explosions, and considerable attention has been given to the development of control methods of this hazard. Provision should be made for the removal of static charges on all types of mechanical equipment handling combustible dusts or operating at points in the plant where these dusts are present.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. a plan for the recapitalization of the company was approved.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Irma Folwell, wife of R. H. Folwell, head of Folwell Engineering Co., prominent grain elevator engineers, died suddenly Nov. 21.

Advertising creates sales volume, and lowered manufacturing costs result. Thus, instead of increasing the price, advertising has actually lowered the price you would pay if this business building force were not employed.—M. J. Blair.

Wichita, Kan.—The outlook for general repairs and also for new building looks very encouraging for 1936. If wheat and weather conditions continue to improve the Plains country will witness an enormous amount of building and improving.—Hi Ames.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A new 32-page catalog, No. 1519, has been completed by Link-Belt Co. on its line of single, double and triple reduction herringbone-gear speed reducers for large speed ratios, and heavy and shock loads. A copy of this catalog will be sent readers of the Journal who write the company direct.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We are of the opinion that there will be a considerable quantity of elevator improvement next year. This conviction is based on the fact that interest in this class of work has held up unusually long this season, and new work is contemplated at this time and for early next year.—F. L. Hague, McKenzie-Hague Co.

New York, N. Y.—The general improvement in business activity, noted during the past four months, continued thru October and the first half of November, according to the regular monthly survey of business conditions by the National Industrial Conference Board. More than seasonal increases were made during October, compared with September, in motor vehicle production, machine tool orders, building and engineering contract awards, electric power output, bituminous coal production, textile activity, and rail shipments.

Trade practice conference rules establishing certain fair trade standards for the fire extinguishing appliance manufacturing industry have been approved by the Federal Trade Commission. These rules were approved under the Commission's trade practice conference procedure upon application of the Chemical Fire Extinguisher Ass'n, Inc. As proposed by the industry and approved by the Commission, the rules are of the Group I class prohibiting unfair methods of competition. The industry embraces all manufacturers of equipment and appliances for fire fighting except automatic sprinkler systems and motor fire apparatus.

Vancouver, B. C.—For many years there has been a general demand here, and at other Canadian ports, that the administration of port affairs be taken out of politics. It was hoped that after the Gibb Report was completed the change would be made, but it is apparent neither the government nor the opposition was very anxious to make such a clean sweep politically as the Report suggested. With the appointment of C. D. Howe, grain elevator engineer, as Minister of Marine, as well as Minister of Railways and Canals, port interests have taken new hope, believing the Hon. Mr. Howe has different ideas, and the courage to put them into effect.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

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Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Greenville, Miss.—The Harbison Feed & Seed Co. has moved into a new warehouse.

Salinas, Cal.—The Germain Seed & Plant Co. has established a branch warehouse and business office here.

Alhambra, Cal.—Mary Winslow Johansen, who operated the seed business founded by her husband 30 years ago, died Nov. 3.

Marysville, Cal.—The Ferry-Morse Seed Co. has sold 630 acres of its land in Yolo County to a San Francisco company for \$265,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—The time and place of the annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will soon be set by the directors.

Grimes, Ia.—The Hi-Bred Corn Co. is experimenting with the growing of hybrid seed corn in Argentina this winter for planting in Iowa in 1936, in an attempt to gain time.

Newaygo, Mich.—Condon Bros. have shipped three 60,000-pound carloads of seed beans, are employing 35 persons here, and this season will pay out \$25,000 to growers.

Kansas City, Mo.—John L. Peppard, pres. of the Peppard Seed Co., was sadly bereaved Nov. 11 by the death of his wife, Dorothy Reid Peppard, after a cerebral hemorrhage. Mrs. Peppard was 44 years of age.

New York, N. Y.—October receipts of flaxseed were 502,000 bus. Shipments of clover seed amounted to 12,344 bus., compared with 984 in October, 1934, according to the Dept. of Information & Statistics of the Produce Exchange.

Chicago, Ill.—The Robert More Co. has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue the unfair practice of selling seeds on a promise of a reward to agents, until the concern actually does furnish such premium or reward.

Ames, Ia.—The heavy yields of Iowearth hybrid corn have led to use of Iowearth fields in several of the county corn husking contests. Steps are being taken by the breeders of Iowearth this year to have fields in every county suitable for a corn husking contest next fall.

Williamsport, Pa.—Harry Chaapel, founder of Chaapel's Seed Store, died Nov. 7, after an illness of three weeks, aged 79 years. He established a florist business 58 years ago, and the present seed business 23 years ago. He is survived by his wife, daughter and son, R. C. Chaapel.

Grants Pass, Ore.—With seed cleaning more than two-thirds finished at the plant of the Josephine Growers Co-operative Ass'n, it is reported that the purity of the Ladino clover seed is considerably higher than last year's. Over half the seed is "blue tag," of the highest grade, which brings 65c a pound. —F. K. H.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Henry Field Co. has been reorganized with the incorporation of the Henry Field Seed Co., immediately following the foreclosure of a bond issue of \$186,000 out of the original \$309,000 given to stockholders of the Henry Field Co. when organized in 1930. Elbert A. Read of Shenandoah, trustee for the bondholders, was directed by the court to continue the business. The officers of the new company are: pres., Henry Field; vice-pres., John S. Nicolson; treas., F. E. Tunnickliff; sec'y, Leona T. Nicolson. Wm. R. DeField, who came to

the Henry Field Co. as vice pres. in 1930, has severed his connection, and will devote his time to the chain of stores operated by Henry Field Stores, Inc., operating at Des Moines, Sioux Falls, Norfolk, York, Ft. Dodge, Eldora, and Iowa Falls.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n recently adopted a resolution urging that a state seed laboratory be established at Portland. It was brought out that seed shippers out of Portland were greatly handicapped due to the time it takes to receive purity tests from Corvallis. Loss of time and money have resulted from inability to get prompt service. The com'tee was unanimous that every possible effort should be made to establish a laboratory at Portland in addition to the one now in operation at Corvallis.

Princeton, Ind.—A check-up on the effectiveness of the new method for controlling wild garlic was made in Gibson County during November by C. E. Skiver, of the Agronomy department of Purdue University, assisted by county agent Roy Gwaltner. The control Method is simply one of plowing the land at the proper time of the year to prevent the plants from reproducing. Plowings in Gibson county have ranged from Nov. 15 to Mar. 1. The land is cropped the next year to some annual crop such as oats, corn, soybeans. There is little or no extra cost in carrying out this control measure.—W. B. C.

Minot, N. D.—The North Dakota State Seed Grain Show will be held here Mar. 11 to 13 the directors recently decided. A seed school is to be held in connection with the coming show. A campaign will be made with the cooperation of such agencies as the state agricultural extension division, the state seed commissioner's office, the Greater North Dakota Ass'n, and the agricultural departments of the Soo Line and Great Northern Railroads to promote tours to Minot to attend the show and the seed school. While the seed show is in progress here, the North Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n, which is an organization of seed growers and dealers serving as one of the sponsoring organizations for the show, will hold its annual meeting in Minot. Dr. C. H. Hofstrand, Churchs Ferry, is pres. of this organization.

Lafayette, Ind.—During the year ending June 30, 1934, the state seed commissioner examined 1,139 samples of seeds and found 14 per cent seriously misbranded, against 19 per cent in 1933 and 36 per cent in 1925, last year's misbrandings being the lowest since the seed law was enacted in 1921. Commissioner H. R. Kraybill finds that the quality of the seed could be improved by more thoro cleaning. Orchard grass contained on an average 28,847 weed seeds per pound, white clover 10,843, blue grass 2,566 and alsike clover 2,214. Buckhorn plantain and curled dock were the principal noxious seeds in red clover; dodder and curled dock in the alfalfa, mustard and curled dock in the sweet clover. Buyers of seed will find the circular No. 205 of the agricultural experiment station very useful in checking the reliability of the concerns selling seeds whose names are given with their percentages of misbranding.

James Walter Carter has renewed his dismissed suit against the Guffey coal act in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Indiana Seed Dealers Ass'n

The new Indiana State Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold a meeting Dec. 4 at 10:30 a. m. on the 7th floor of the Board of Trade building at Indianapolis for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

Those eligible for membership should get in touch with H. W. Cleveland, pres. of the McMahan Seed Co., Valparaiso, Ind.

The Ass'n is being formed for the purpose of uniting the seedsmen of Indiana for mutual benefit and protection. Individuals, firms and corporations who handle seeds as a substantial part of their business may become active members. Any officer of the firm or corporation may represent the company in the Ass'n.

Prevalence of Hard Seeds

Since the establishment of seed-testing laboratories in the various states during the past 20 years and the testing of agricultural seeds have become general, much information on the occurrence of hard seeds has been obtained.

The average percentage of hard seeds in the seed of Montana's common legumes as determined by the Montana Seed Testing Laboratory for the 12-year period, 1918-1929, was as follows: alfalfa, 23.4; alsike clover, 14.2; red clover, 17.1; sweet clover, 30; and white clover, 14.8. Thus it will be seen that the hard seeds in sweet clover averaged nearly a third more than those in alfalfa and twice as much as those in the other clovers. In the 1926 crop of seed the maximum hard-seed content of the lots tested in Montana was as follows: alfalfa, 72 per cent; alsike clover, 28 per cent; red clover, 47 per cent; sweet clover, 88 per cent; and white clover, 40 per cent. The average hard-seed content by years ranged from 15.3 per cent to 25.1 per cent. These figures indicate that the hard-seed problem in Montana is worthy of consideration.

Detailed information is not available from other states but it is fair to expect that a similar condition exists in other seed-producing regions. Hechler in discussing the need for seed treatment, noted that alfalfa produced in Minnesota averaged 30 per cent hard seed while in individual cases it ran as high as 50 to 75 per cent, and that the United States Department of Agriculture found that hard-seed content of red clover to amount to as much as 20 to 50 per cent and that of white clover 20 per cent. He also stated that sweet clover contained a high percentage of hard seed, the unhulled lots germinating 15 per cent or less and the hulled lots about 50 per cent.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States in its weekly review declared that new N.R.A. legislation would impede the continuance of gains. "Legislation such as that under consideration would apply a statutory method to regulate hours and wages in private enterprise, thus preventing the attainment of the necessary degree of flexibility which must prevail if curtailment in production, employment, and purchasing power is to be avoided."

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Kellogg Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

The International Grain Show

Approximately 5,000 samples of corn, small grain, seeds, and hay have been listed for the competitions of the 1935 International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago by growers from 35 states, six Canadian provinces, and Australia.

The International Grain and Hay Show will be held in its 17th year as a feature of the International Live Stock Exposition which opens in Chicago next Saturday morning and will be in progress throughout the first week of December.

Indicating the vast expanse of territory that will be represented by exhibits in this department of the Exposition are the far separate sections of the continent from which entries have been received, extending from Texas on the south to Quebec on the north, and from Maryland and New York to Oregon and California.

Seed Conservation Losses

In purchasing seed wheat, oats, barley and flax last year, a total of 19,052,822 bus. was purchased at a cost of \$16,842,052. Sales were made for cash to farmers who were able to purchase, and transfers were made to the relief administration of seed to be sold to relief clients of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporations in the several states.

After the close of the planting season, grain for feed and seed were turned over to the Relief Administration and to the Soil Conservation Service. The seed donated to government agencies and sold for cash amounted to approximately \$7,100,000. In addition there remains on hand in terminal elevators approximately 4 million bus. of wheat, 2,600,000 oats, 200,000 barley and 75,000 flax having a total market value of approximately \$7,000,000.

That the seed conservation program carried on last year by the AAA resulted in an admitted loss of around \$3,000,000, with the probability that it will amount to a much greater figure, is disclosed in the report of that bureau on expenditures for removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities and drouth relief programs conducted since 1933.

Red Clover Duty Not Reduced

Chas. A. Heath discovered that the published list of grass seeds to be admitted to the United States from Canada did not mention red clover, and confirmed this omission by a wire from Washington that "So far as we have been able to determine no reduction was made in duty on red clover imported into the United States from Canada; but duty on alfalfa, alsike, sweet clover, timothy and bluegrass has been reduced one-half. Duty on clover seed including alfalfa imported by Canada from the United States reduced from three cents to two and a half cents on timothy from two cents to one cent."

A further reduction from \$3 per 100 pounds or 25% will be granted by Canada under the most favored nation clause.

The duties on seeds from Canada to the United States are cut 50%, to the following, per pound: Alfalfa, 4c; alsike clover, 4c; sweet clover, 2c; timothy, 1c; and bluegrass, 2½c.

Pea Moth Control

The pea moth is a major pest threatening the pea industry of the Pacific Northwest.

Growing seed peas or dried peas allows the insect to mature before the crop of peas is harvested.

Rotation in large areas is recommended in districts devoted to production of seed and dry peas.

Within the three counties of Washington in which the insect occurs at the present time peas are grown for four different purposes—production of canning, seed, fresh and split peas; consequently recommendations will vary according to localities.

Books Received

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA gives the receipts and shipments of grain at all points in Canada during the crop year ended July 31 and to the close of navigation in 1934. For each country station there is stated also the amount on hand. The yields of each crop each year for several years past in each province are stated. Detailed information is given on the number of cars inspected and the grading, exports, prices, freight rates, insurance, and the grain production in the different countries of the world. By the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.; paper, 222 pages; price 50 cents.

THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION is the title of a 28-page pamphlet by R. G. Tugwell, administrator, telling how the federal government will expend vast sums of public money to remove a small percentage of the 1,000,000 farm families lacking intelligence, to more fertile lands. How long after the government has settled the incompetents in their new location will it be before they revert to their congenital state of poverty? "Original cost of developing a community is paid by the Federal Government, but arrangement is made for repayment," says Dr. Tugwell optimistically, "over a LONG period of years."

FOREMEN'S SAFETY CONFERENCES is the title of a publication issued by the policyholders' service bureau of the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., giving suggestions on developing safety interest among foremen and offering a program for conferences, such as "The Reasons for Safety Work," "Using Facts to Prevent Accidents," "Getting the New Employee Started Right," "Helping the Accident-Prone Employee," "Getting the Department Behind the Foreman," "Value of Safeguarding Equipment," and "The Effect of Good Housekeeping on Safety and Operation." The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York.

PROBLEMS of Iowa Farmers Elevators are studied by Frank Robotka who points out that many have too few members, 23 per cent of the members had ceased farming in the neighborhood, and control is shifting from producers. Figures are given on producer membership. The chapter on control of patronage contains valuable suggestions. In 1921 the farmers' elevators handled about 42 per cent of the shipments, in 1931 50 per cent. In 1921 the penalty clause had become a dead letter, only 73 out of 435 companies reporting it in their by-laws. No evidence of its use was obtained in the 1931 survey. Bulletin No. 321, 86 pages; Agricultural Exp. Station of Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Ia.

TERMINAL FREIGHT SERVICES AND ALLOWANCES, in two volumes, contains chapters on terminal services in general, lighterage and floatage, elevation of grain, trap or ferry car service, ground and port storage, terminal storage, specific services, switching, switching and spotting allowances, miscellaneous switching arrangements, cartage and drayage allowances, weighing rules and charges, and special types of traffic, valuable to traffic managers and users of rail transportation of freight, by G. Lloyd Wilson, assistant professor of transportation at the University of Pennsylvania, who was for many years engaged in practical traffic work. Published by the Traffic Service Corporation, Chicago; paper, 51 and 61 pages; price, each 50 cents.

Distinguishing Soybean Varieties

Macoupin may be distinguished from mammoth yellow soybean seed approximately two weeks after planting when a difference in the height of the plants, the hairiness of the stems, and the appearance of the cotyledons, makes the distinction possible. This may be done in a greenhouse at any time of the year. This test and the fact that the Department of Agriculture knows the source of the seed should make it possible to control further misrepresentation of these varieties.

The mammoth yellow soybean is a popular variety in the southern states. This variety matures in approximately 145 days. The Macoupin variety is grown in central Illinois and matures in approximately 115 days, making it much inferior to mammoth yellow for southern purposes. Due to the similarity in the seed, this soybean got into the seed trade and was sold as mammoth yellow thruout the southern states. The Division of Seed Investigations, which administers the Federal Seed Act, has received many complaints from seed officials in Arkansas and Alabama.

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We Buy or Sell TIMOTHY, RED CLOVER, ALSIKE, ALFALFA, WHITE CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER.

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FIELD SEEDS

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SIOUX CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

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Sioux Falls	- - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk	- - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll	- - - - -	Iowa
Billings	- - - - -	Mont.
Algona	- - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont	- - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea	- - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

The O. & M. Seed & Growers' Dependable Seed Green Springs, Ohio

A certain feeling of satisfaction and confidence goes with the planting of O & M seeds. Their excellence, uniformity, dependability and yield have completely won over thousands who wouldn't think of accepting a substitute.

Write for catalog and prices.

Field Corn - Sweet Corn
Seed Oats - Garden Seed
Grass Seed

Feedstuffs

Soybeans, how to feed them, is the title of a display at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 30 to Dec. 7.

Alfalfa Meal production increased during October to 23,164 tons, against 17,038 tons in October, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Distillers Dried Grains produced in October amounted to 12,222 tons, the largest output for several months past, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

New York, N. Y.—October receipts of millfeed were 185 tons, compared with 169 tons in October, 1934, according to the Dept. of Information and Statistics of the Produce Exchange.

Waukesha, Wis.—The highest prices in five years were paid Nov. 12 for dairy cows, the average for 55 head being \$303, twice the average of the 1934 sale. Three head sold for \$1,000 or more.

Madison, Wis.—Cattle on feed in Wisconsin are estimated to be from 25 to 30 per cent more than a year ago. The increase is quite general throughout the state. Some farmers who have never fed cattle before are feeding this year to use up their feed supplies.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

For feeding fish, Dr. McCay of Cornell, who is one of the best known authorities, recommends the use of dry skim milk. The recommendations call for 25 to 35 per cent mixed with ground fresh meat and cottonseed meal. Such a mixture produces maximum growth and entirely suitable nutrition at a minimum cost.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland district of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n recently adopted a resolution that field men employed by the manufacturers be organized into an adjunct of the Ass'n and that the pres. appoint a com'te of six to meet with Dan Fry, state purchasing agent, to consider specifications on bidding for state feed supplies.

Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts Feed Service has not yet been able to attack the problems presented thru sale of cod liver oil and other vitamin carriers. A start has been made in the partial equipment of a biological laboratory. Just how far the project can be carried will depend upon money made available with which to carry on the work.—L. V. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—October receipts of soybeans were 458,100 bus., of kafir 23,800 and of hay 456 tons, against soybeans 167,800 bus., kafir 33,600 bus. and hay 708 tons, in October, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Soybeans 3,000 bus., kafir 8,600 bus. and hay 240 tons, against kafir 8,400 bus. and hay 312 tons, in October, 1934.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Des Moines, Ia.—Vy-Lactos Laboratories have created a feed testing laboratory on the 1st floor of their building, in which a prize collection of white rats is caged. The rats are used to measure the benefits of feeding minerals and other food concentrates of the laboratories, including vitamin and mineral tablets for human consumption. Mr. Swanson, active manager of the laboratories, has made pets of the rodents.

Cincinnati, O.—October receipts of grain sorghums were 1,400 bus., against 1,400 bus. in October, 1934. Receipts of soybeans for the same period were 1,400 bus., against 1,400 bus. in October, 1934. Receipts of feed for the month were 900 tons, against

450 tons in October, 1934. Receipts of hay were 583 tons, against 352 tons in October, 1934.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing.

Soybean Brew Flakes provide a greater foam quality on beer, increase the extract yield substantially and are completely starch-free. They were originally introduced to the brewing industry as Pro-zyme Flakes, but will now be known as A-D-M Soybean Brew Flakes, since they are a product of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s four soybean processing plants. The company has issued a new bulletin interestingly describing the development of the flakes and their chemical properties.

Amherst, Mass.—Of the 1,651 samples of feedstuffs collected by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station during the year ending Sept. 1, 73, or 4.4 per cent, are listed as varying from guaranteed analysis. The rate of deficiencies as reported in the last bulletin was 5.9 per cent. It is probably true that most of the deficiencies occur because of lack of proper chemical control of operations. During the past year 1,021 brands of feed have been registered for sale by 212 manufacturers and dealers as reported in Bulletin No. 79.

New names totaling 24,339 were added during September to the federal bureaucracy, bringing the civil personnel on the payroll of the executive branch to 794,467.

New England Millers and Shippers Meet

Development of uniform laws governing the production and sale of feedstuffs, for all states, was discussed and defined by Ralph M. Field, executive vice-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at a meeting of the New England Millers & Shippers Ass'n, held at the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange reading room, Nov. 19. He was introduced by E. W. Bailey of Montpelier, Vt., pres. of the New England organization.

Mr. Field, who had attended the feed control meeting at Washington, explained what had been accomplished there. Also Mr. Field dwelt upon the beneficial working of the National Feed Merchandising Council started in 1930, three years before the N.R.A. and incorporated into the code.

When the N.R.A. was thrown into the discard by the Supreme Court the feed manufacturers at the French Lick meeting adopted two resolutions, one that hours and wages be continued in effect and the other that the principles of the merchandising council be continued in force. Employment conditions were maintained by the manufacturers, negating the fears of the President that chaos would result.

Mr. Field as instructed by the Ass'n is attending the various meetings of the feed ass'ns to urge their continued support for the code of the merchandising council, as follows:

1. No sales to be made for shipment beyond sixty (60) days from date of sale.
2. No extension to be made in date of shipment except for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days and then only providing a carrying charge of 50 cts. per ton per month is made and paid.
3. No sale to be made with price guaranteed against market decline.
4. No sale to be repriced or rewritten.
5. No sale to be cancelled unless buyer pays market loss if any.
6. In the event of cancellation, every reasonable effort will be put forth by the seller to collect any loss.

To Promote Linseed Industry

Representatives of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., National Lead Co., Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Brown Linseed Co., and Pacific Vegetable Oil Co. met recently and formulated a co-operative campaign for national advertising of the linseed oil and linseed meal industry thru what will be known as the Linseed Meal Educational Com'te.

No individual company advertising to be done. The trade-mark of the group will be placed on the product of all member companies.

Executive offices for the ass'n are to be established in the Commerce Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Replies to all inquiries and the forwarding of educational material will be conducted from the headquarters. Booklets and other information will be made available to dealers regarding the product.

Texas Feed Manufacturers to Meet

The Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, which was organized in February, will hold its first annual general membership meeting Dec. 11 at the Athletic Club, Dallas, Tex. This new organization already has proved valuable in several respects; and not only members but others interested are urged to attend the convention.

Among the topics on the program are:

"What's Ahead for the Feed Manufacturers," R. M. Field, Chicago, executive vice pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

"The Uniform Feed Law," Chas. P. Shearn, Jr., Houston, Tex.

"Scientific Basis of a First-Class Mixed Feed," Dr. G. S. Fraps, state chemist.

"The Present Traffic Situation," C. A. Evans, Ft. Worth, Tex.

"Feed Manufacturers' Problems," Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, Tex.

Dr. F. D. Fuller, chief of the Texas Feed Control Service, College Station, Tex., will deliver an address.

Non-sparking tools of beryllium and copper alloy are now available for use in plants having a dust explosion hazard.

Rulings Under the New California Feed Law

Since Sept. 15 the following emergency rulings have been made under the California Feed Law:

Registration—Manufacturers: (a) each plant (b) applies to out of State concerns both domestic and foreign whose goods are sold in California. If foreign manufacturer is not registered, importer must place own tag on material and assume responsibility.

Distributors: (brokers, agents, etc.) Where goods are distributed from warehouse, the warehouse should be registered address. When operating as broker only, then office address must be registered.

Wholesalers and Retailers: Each warehouse, store or other distributing point must be registered. Grocery stores carrying stock of feeds must register.

Several Plants in same town: If physical connection—only one registration; otherwise separate registration.

Commodities: The law provides certain exemptions. At present we are holding that when whole grains are mixed they are exempt.

Oil Cake meal—label must show kind—as, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, etc. **Dried Milk—**kind must be shown as, dried skim milk, dried whey, etc. **Oyster shell, calcium carbonate, grit, cod liver oil and salt charcoal** are covered by the law.

Tax: Tax stamps or insignia approved. Indication of payment of tax must be present when goods are sold, offered or exposed for sale to consumer buyer.

Over-counter sales: Odd size packages—from tax paid parcel—use rubber stamp "Taken from tax paid parcel."

Concentrates: From pier direct to consumer (where conditions preclude attaching stamps)—attach tax stamps to office copy of invoice and indicate same on customer's copy. Large shipments from plant to feeder—same method as above.

Soybeans and Soybean Oilmeal for Hogs, Sheep, and Beef Cattle

The Department of Animal Industry of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has found that soybeans fed as a source of protein to pigs usually produce soft pork.

Soft pork is undesirable and hogs producing soft carcasses will eventually be penalized in price.

Carcasses from pigs fed soybean oilmeal are firm and desirable.

Soybeans can usually be exchanged for soybean oilmeal to the financial advantage of the hog feeder.

A ton of soybeans will usually make more than 1600 pounds of soybean oilmeal.

Let us investigate the performance of pigs fed a ton of soybeans in comparison with their performance if fed 1600 pounds of soybean oilmeal.

Tests conducted at Ohio Experiment Station and reported in Bulletin 452 show that when 47-pound pigs were fed soybeans in comparison with similar pigs fed soybean oilmeal in dry lot, the results were as follows:

The soybean-fed pigs consumed less feed and gained 0.66 pound daily. The pigs fed soybean oilmeal gained 0.96 pound daily.

It took 226 days for the soybean-fed pigs to make 150 pounds of gain while the soybean oilmeal-fed pigs gained 150 pounds in 157 days. More than 2 months were saved in getting the pigs to good marketable weights by feeding soybean oilmeal.

It required 380 pounds of shelled corn, 73 pounds of soybeans, 7 pounds of ground alfalfa, and 12.5 pounds of minerals to make 100 pounds of gain on the soybean-fed pigs.

When soybean oilmeal was fed it required 342 pounds of corn, 45 pounds of soybean oilmeal, 5.6 pounds of ground alfalfa, and 10.4 pounds of minerals to produce 100 pounds of gain.

A ton of soybeans fed as described above required 10410 pounds of corn, 190 pounds of ground alfalfa, and 342 pounds of minerals to balance them and this combination of feeds produced 2740 pounds of gain on the pigs.

Sixteen hundred pounds of soybean oilmeal fed as described above required 12158 pounds of corn, 199 pounds of ground alfalfa, and 367 pounds of minerals to balance it and the combination produced 3555 pounds of gain on the pigs.

These results show that it requires 1748 pounds 31.2 bu. more corn to balance the 1600 pounds of soybean oilmeal but this amount of soybean oilmeal and corn gave 816 pounds more gain on the hogs and 2 months were saved in getting the pigs to market.

Two parts limestone, 2 parts special steamed bone meal, and 1 part salt make a good mineral mixture to use.

For Beef Cattle.—Soybeans may be fed satisfactorily to fattening cattle. Cattle do not gain as rapidly when fed soybeans but the gains are usually a shade cheaper.

Heifer calves fed 2 pounds of whole soybeans daily did not eat as much feed, nor did they gain as fast as similar calves fed 2 pounds of linseed meal or 2 pounds of cottonseed meal. There was no handicap noticeable in their carcasses at end of 120-day feeding period.

Yearling steers made relatively better gains on soybeans in comparison with linseed meal and cottonseed meal than did heifer calves. There was no noticeable carcass handicap in the yearling steers at end of 174-day feeding period.

It is easier to keep beef cattle on feed when whole beans are fed than if the beans are fed ground.

Soybean oilmeal is an excellent supplement for cattle, either alone or as part of a mixture.

For Sheep.—Soybeans, either whole or cracked, may be fed satisfactorily as the protein supplement to breeding ewes or fattening lambs. There has been no criticism of the carcass from lambs fed soybeans as protein supplement.

Soybean oilmeal is a very good supplement for sheep or lambs.

For Poultry.—Raw soybeans, whole or ground, are unsatisfactory for laying hens. Soybean oilmeal is an excellent source of protein for laying hens and growing chicks.

Feed Control Officials Meet

The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials held their 27th annual meeting at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, Nov. 14 and 15, with a large attendance.

PRES. W. B. GRIEM of Wisconsin said: It was my opinion that failure to incorporate enough details into our present uniform law undoubtedly caused much of the variation which developed in the legislation of the different states. This lack of elaboration has also been the underlying cause of the multiplicity of state regulations.

In my address before the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n their attention was called to the deplorable indulgence of many manufacturers in the distribution of competitive lines of feeds, especially for poultry feeding. The development of highly competitive local mixing has had considerable influence in the lowering of the quality of some brands of poultry feeds. It has likewise encouraged many manufacturers to add additional cheap competitive brands to their regular lines. It was my contention that the manufacturer should confine his principal efforts to the production and sale of the best possible commercial mixtures that he is able to make. In this way the commercial poultry feed business would again be placed on a sound basis.

Those manufacturers were reproved who continue to sell feeds more often deficient in analysis than good factory practice and laboratory control should warrant. These minor deficiencies are not enough to justify punitive action. I expressed my belief that the large manufacturers' claims of scientific blending, laboratory control, and thoro mixing lose their effectiveness by such continued minor infractions.

So far as our activities are concerned, the most important matter before us this year is

the consideration of the new uniform feed law. Our sec'y, his com'te and a com'te of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n have diligently labored on this revision for a long time.

The development of the routine analysis work of feed inspection has not progressed with sufficient rapidity to enable it to deal efficiently with the recent almost spectacular accomplishments in research or animal and poultry nutrition. It is true that in some of our laboratories work has been undertaken to study the possibility of future routine control of some of the newer biological factors. I firmly believe that this work, important as it is, has barely touched the large phases of complete laboratory assay of all the necessary nutritional factors and the verification of nutritional claims. I anticipate increasing biological activities in the feed control laboratories in the future.

SEC'Y L. E. BOPST read the uniform feed law as proposed, section by section, and some minor changes were suggested.

H. L. McGEORGE, of Memphis, pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, delivered an address which appears elsewhere.

C. E. BUCHANAN gave a summary of data collected on the moisture base for calculating analyses of millfeeds.

W. B. GRIEM outlined the amount of impurities that would be permissible in brewers' and distillers' by products.

L. S. WALKER stated his belief that ingredients should be permitted to bear proprietary names, provided a descriptive statement was included.

G. S. FRAPS told of salt and bone meal in feeds.

G. BOHSTEDT of Wisconsin gave a summary of an 8-year study of oat millfeed conducted under his supervision, illustrating his remarks with lantern slides. He said this product had been found of value, especially in horse feeds.

H. E. BARNARD, Dearborn, Mich., predicted that the soybean crop eventually will equal corn in size, feeding value and variety of uses.

OFFICERS elected are C. E. Buchanan, pres.; L. S. Walker, vice pres., and L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas.

After the meeting the executive com'te met and approved the uniform feed law as drafted.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Danville, Ill.—The Illinois State Poultry Show will be held here Dec. 19 to 22.

Eau Claire, Wis.—On Dec. 3 to 6 will be held the annual exhibition of the Eau Claire Poultry Ass'n and the central meeting of the American Water Fowl Breeders' Ass'n.

In turkeys receiving various levels of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal as the sources of vitamin A the percentage of mortality associated with A-vitaminosis varied inversely as the amount of alfalfa in the ration. Likewise, the span of life of the turkeys was directly proportional to the amount of alfalfa in the ration. The disease called "swell head" also is associated with vitamin A deficiency.

The comparative vitamin D requirements of growing chicks, turkeys and pheasants were studied by F. D. Baird and D. J. Greene, whose investigation established that the antirachitic requirements of turkeys and pheasants could be adequately met by feeding fortified cod-liver oil. Chickens required a minimum of approximately 18 units, turkeys 60 to 70 units, and pheasants 50 to 60 units (U.S.P.) vitamin D per 100 g of feed to 12 weeks of age. When the ration was complete in all other respects this amount of vitamin D produced average weights of 1,000, 1,900 and 600 g or better for the respective types of birds at 12 weeks of age.

Poultry Production

The reported number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on Nov. 1 was 2 per cent greater than on Nov. 1, 1934, but was about 4 per cent less than in 1933 and 7 per cent less than the November average number for the years 1928-1932, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Some further recovery in relative numbers compared with the small numbers on hand last season is expected up to mid-winter. The gain in number of layers in the West Central States continued to be slight but in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and far Western States the increase is more pronounced.

The farm price of feed used in the poultry ration was 134.3 cents per hundred pounds this October 15, compared with 149.4 cents

in 1934 and 88.0 cents in 1933. The 10-year October average was 160.7 cents. A dozen eggs on October 15 was equal in value for the United States as a whole to 20.8 pounds of feed for poultry, compared with a value of 15.8 pounds of feed in 1934, with 23.6 pounds in 1933 and with 22.2 pounds average for October in the years 1921-1930.

Prosperity for Poultrymen

By P. L. SANFORD

A degree of prosperity has returned to the poultryman to an extent that he has not seen for many months in the past. It is requiring fewer dozens of eggs to buy one hundred pounds of feed, as well as fewer pounds of meat to do the same thing, than it has taken for some time in the past.

It is admitted that the poultryman for some time back has had to operate with extreme efficiency in order to show a profit. This is not unlike many a business house which has found it necessary to make savings—some actual while others are imaginary.

A year ago we experienced the lowest production of eggs per bird that had been experienced for several years or is being experienced now. Without question it is admitted by authorities that poor feeding constituted one of the greatest reasons for this decrease. This was a good example of false economy.

The return of a measure of poultry prosperity will permit many a farmer and poultryman to feed a quality product which he knows is best in the long run but which for some reason or other he has not seen his way clear to use in the past. It is still important, however, that regardless of the program used the wise poultryman and farmer will be the one who will cull just as carefully, take, if anything, even better care of his flock, as now there is a definite margin of profit in the poultry business.

Sulphur Fails to Increase Rate of Growth of Chicks

Since ancient times many persons have believed that the addition of sulphur improves a poultry ration. That this belief is still held by many practical poultry men is shown by the many letters received at the Wisconsin Experiment Station asking for advice on the feeding of sulphur. Nutrition studies, however, have thus far not shown that chickens can utilize elemental sulphur in building protein in eggs and feathers.

An industrial fellowship has made it possible to start a thoro study of the role of sulphur in the ration for growing chicks and laying hens. Both elemental (insoluble) sulphur and soluble forms of organic sulphur are being used in studies by B. Kline, E. B. Hart, J. G. Halpin and C. E. Holmes.

A trial was made with five lots of Barred Plymouth Rock chicks, each lot including 30 chicks. A check lot was fed the Wisconsin No. 2 ration. In the other lots elemental sulphur was added to the basal ration in amounts varying from 0.25% to 2%. The results indicated that the addition of sulphur does not improve a chick ration, nor does the addition of as high as 2% do any damage. The rate of

gain was approximately the same in each lot.

A decided odor of sulphur was observed with some of the eggs produced by the hens receiving sulphur, but whether this was caused by absorption of the odor thru the shell, or was carried by the blood stream to the egg gland and incorporated with the developing egg, remains an open question. There was no flavor of sulphur when the eggs were eaten, and likewise no flavor of sulphur in the meat of the hens fed the sulphur.

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Feed Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during September and the nine months ending with September, compared with the like periods of 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,000 lbs.:

	IMPORTS		Nine Months Ending	
	September 1935	1934	September 30 1935	1934
Hay	100	1,754	66,649	3,262
Coconut cake.....	2,092	4,095	37,298	23,221
Soybean cake.....	575	4,337	49,911	15,812
Cottonseed cake.....	524	2,539	29,447	4,443
Linseed cake.....	327	1,329	7,793	5,862
All other cake.....	104	85	4,739	1,237
Wheat feeds.....	35,470	30,452	304,127	130,801
Tankage	3,692	1,960	20,481	10,012
Fish scrap.....	342	3,493	24,028	22,867
	EXPORTS			
	September 1935	1934	September 30 1935	1934
Hay	114	150	2,475	1,874
Cottonseed cake.....	705	719	18,931	18,931
Linseed cake.....	16,220	9,602	16,307	146,638
Other oil cake.....	.....	.....	54	8,445
Cottonseed meal.....	714	124	1,553	3,437
Linseed meal.....	1,457	864	11,402	8,246
Other oil meal.....	3,862	26	5,400	2,202
Fish meal.....	841	1,448	17,668	20,055
Mixed dairy feeds	346	244	1,699	1,164
Mxd. poultry fds.	124	251	1,325	2,329
Other mxd. feeds.	191	161	1,284	1,377
Other feed, bran...	609	2,349	4,884	17,617
Kafir, milo, bus...	714	1,108	4,412	5,252
Oyster shell.....	5,752	8,499	36,302	44,406



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Soybeans for Poultry

By H. J. SLOAN, Illinois Exp. Sta.

Soybean Oil Meal a Good Protein Supplement.—For growth and egg production, soybean oil meal supplemented with sufficient minerals of the right kind appears to be about equal to meat scrap and fish meal, somewhat better than tankage, gluten feed, and cottonseed meal, and not quite so good as dry milk products.

On the basis of digestibility, soybean oil meal is practically as good as the other protein supplements commonly used in poultry feeding, altho, with the exception of milk the protein content of soybean oil meal is slightly below that of the animal protein supplements. The fact that chickens digest only small amounts of fiber probably accounts for their inability to digest the proteins of most feeds as fully as they are digested by other types of livestock, particularly ruminants.

Soybean oil meal has an advantage over some other vegetable protein supplements in apparently not affecting the yolk color of the eggs.

Deficiency in Minerals Must Be Corrected.

—The low mineral content of soybean oil meal, rather than the quality of the proteins, has probably been the chief cause in the past for the poor results in using this feed for poultry. Most of the common animal protein supplements (meat scrap, tankage, fish meal) are relatively high in minerals, whereas cereal grains and legume seeds are relatively low. Consequently when vegetable protein supplements are used to replace equal parts of the meat scrap or tankage marked reduction occurs in the mineral content of the ration. Since minerals are just as important as proteins for growth and egg production, it is easy to account for the poor results obtained when soybean oil meal was fed without additional minerals.

In some rations for laying hens and growing chicks better results have been obtained by including an animal protein. Very satisfactory results, however, have been obtained when soybean oil meal was the only protein supplement, provided enough minerals were supplied.

Supplying the Necessary Minerals.—The minerals that are deficient when a vegetable protein supplement is used in poultry rations are calcium, phosphorus, sodium and chlorin. The calcium can be furnished in bone meal, ground limestone, or oyster shell. Phosphorus can be supplied by bone meal and raw rock phosphate, and sodium and chlorin in common salt.

The most satisfactory proportions of these minerals and the proper amount of the mixture to be added to rations for growth and egg production when soybean oil meal comprises the protein supplement, have not been definitely determined. For egg production a mixture of 60 parts bone meal, 20 parts ground limestone, and 20 parts common salt has been commonly used with satisfactory results. Another mixture that has given good results is one made of 24 parts ground limestone, 22 parts bone meal, and 15 parts salt. A mixture of 2 parts bone meal, 2 parts ground limestone, and 1 part salt has also been recommended.

Thus there is quite a wide range in the proportions in which the deficient minerals may be mixed, but all four must be used in rations for laying hens. On the other hand, good growth in chicks has been obtained when soybean oil meal was the only protein supplement and bone meal and salt the only minerals added. Good results with chicks have also been obtained when a mixture of 60 parts bone meal, 20 parts lime-

stone, and 20 parts salt was used.

For every 5 pounds of soybean oil meal added to the mash, from 1.5 to 2 pounds of any of the above mixtures (or of bone meal alone for chicks) is apparently necessary for the most satisfactory results. One should avoid feeding much more than these amounts if oyster shell or limestone grits are supplied in separate hoppers at all times, as too much mineral in the ration may be as harmful as too little. For chicks, additional minerals are not necessary.

Beans Not So Satisfactory as Oil Meal.

Ground soybeans are not so commonly used for poultry as is soybean oil meal. Mash containing ground soybeans as the only protein supplement have not given as good results, in general, as have mash containing soybean oil meal as the only protein supplement.

The less satisfactory results with the ground beans may be due to the fact that the beans are not so palatable as some other supplements. In recent experiments at the Missouri Station much more feed was consumed when milk, which is very palatable, was used as the protein supplement than when soybeans were used, and egg production was much higher on the milk ration. Soybeans are much higher in fat (oil) than soybean oil meal, and consequently ground soybeans may become rancid more rapidly than the meal, especially in warm weather. When the oil in the beans becomes rancid, they become less palatable. On the other hand, chickens seem to eat mash containing soybean oil meal as readily as mash containing other protein supplements.

Soybeans are also lower in protein than soybean oil meal and the proteins are much less digestible than the proteins of the oil meal. Possibly some of the animal protein in a poultry ration may be supplemented with soybeans, tho very little work has been done to determine to what extent this is practical.

If ground soybeans are to be used they should be supplemented with minerals in the same way in which the meal is supplemented.

Soybean Hay a Good Green Feed for Poultry.—Freshly cut soybean hay can be used as a green feed to supplement poultry rations. It supplies vitamin A, bulk, and succulence, taking the place of some of the other common green feeds, such as alfalfa, sprouted oats, or grass range, if these are not readily available.

Soybean hay that has been well cured without excess bleaching can be used to advantage, particularly in winter, when other green feeds are apt to be scarce. It is most easily fed in racks or baskets hung on the walls of the house or from the ceiling.

Soybeans also make a good summer forage crop for growing chicks.

Suggested Poultry Rations with Soybean Oil Meal.—The following rations illustrate how soybean oil meal can be used in chick and laying mash:

	Chick starting mash		
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Ground yellow corn.....	46	45	50
Wheat bran	15	..	..
Wheat flour middlings.....	15	..	..
Ground wheat .....	..	30	15
Ground oats (or barley).....	..	..	10
Meat scrap	5	..	..
Soybean oil meal.....	15	20	20
Steamed bone meal.....	2	3	3
Ground limestone (or oyster shell)	1	1	1
Salt	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100

	Laying mash		
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Ground yellow corn.....	100	100	125
Wheat bran	100	..	..
Wheat flour middlings.....	100	..	..
Ground wheat .....	..	200	150
Ground oats (or barley).....	100	100	100
Meat scrap	50	25	..
Soybean oil meal.....	50	75	100
Steamed bone meal.....	10	15	20
Ground limestone (or oyster shell)	5	7	10
Salt	5	5	5
Total	520	527	510

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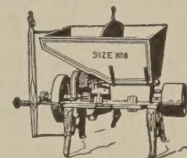
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Simple Steps Toward Uniformity

Excerpts from address by H. L. McGEORGE, pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, before Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials.

My appearance here today may also be the fulfillment of a hope cherished in the youthful heart of a boy some twenty-six years ago. I was working then for a certain state chemist, a very fine member of your ass'n. My duties were multiple—cleaning equipment, serving as bus boy for the chemists, proof reading bulletins, keeping records, handling tag shipments, checking registrations, then later I was advanced to what I considered then to be the job of all jobs, a traveling feed inspector. My opinion of the job and respect for all feed inspectors has not diminished in these later years.

Nearly thirty years have been spent and the use of simple English words has been employed in defining feeds and feed ingredients and though great progress has been made, I do not believe any one has yet constructed a definition for uniformity.

All of us know that many of our present laws relating to this subject are inadequate and often poorly written with requirements that if tested would hardly stand the fire of legal attack.

The Batch Mixer.—In recent years has come the "batch mixer," who thru the nature of his operations has become a "thorn in the side" of the manufacturer and a "pain in the neck" to the control officials. He has upset many of your well devised standards to an end that makes some of your laws inoperative. He gains advantages in a competitive way with the manufacturer. The feeder is often penalized and the control office loses a tremendous revenue in tax receipts. It is pleasing to note that the newly proposed feed law apparently takes care of this situation in an effective and logical manner.

Several years ago, aided by an efficient com'te, your ass'n made great progress toward uniformity and harmony. I refer to the work of the com'te on "uniform registrations, tags, and labels." The procedure and forms worked out by that com'te are quite well observed now in most states altho some of them are overlooked occasionally by officials probably in the press of daily work.

Quite often at your meetings, and ours, some official lays great stress upon the harmful multiplicity of brands registered by the industry and in some states special fees are assessed with the object of reducing the number of brands. I am of the opinion, and don't believe it far wrong, that this idea generates from states where annual registrations are not required. It is not difficult to understand how brand registration file cabinets are built up to an unwieldy volume because of permanent registrations. A uniform annual registration date, preferably January 1st, because that date follows closely the publication date of your Official Bulletin, would, I am sure, be welcomed by all manufacturers.

Multiplicity of Brands.—Other officials speaking on the multiplicity of brands have expressed opinions to the effect that limitations should perhaps be put on the number of brands in use by a manufacturer. For instance, make one best brand of laying mash, etc. Business men generally enjoy their vocations. That's why we often refer to it as the automobile game, the feed game—never a racket. Like a game, let's compare it with the highly competitive sports of football and baseball. Would Wisconsin consider entering a game with Minnesota without plenty of reserve players, or

the Detroit Tigers contest the Chicago Cubs with their one best Schoolboy Rowe and no other pitchers? Hardly! So it is with a feed manufacturer. We must have our "bests" and we must have our reserves.

To be specific, my good friends in Louisiana could well consider abandoning their tedious requirements for shipment notifications, or at least devise a simpler method. It is costly to shippers and the department alike and surely the progressive staff in the Control Department at Baton Rouge can remedy this exceedingly awkward and costly requirement.

When you adopt rules, regulations or standards in your specific states our first prayer is to have them in tune and uniform with your neighboring and all other states. Then when registration time comes select your most careful and capable men to review and check the registrations submitted. The responsibility for uniformity rests heavily upon such men.

Clearing House of Information.—Another subject; it's a pet hobby with me. I recommend that between us, we establish thru the cooperation of your secretary and our Chicago office a clearing house of information and urge each state official to immediately post copies of any special regulations, cancellations and other changes as they become effective. This refers to regulations that are at variance with those that appear in your ass'n's official publication. A bureau of this sort properly functioning, gathering facts and information, available to all, would be a tremendous help to both manufacturers and officials alike in untangling many conflicting rules.

Furthermore, it appears highly desirable that individual officials, when contemplating new regulations or the changing of old ones in your respective states should grant manufacturers and other interested parties the right of public hearing when such changes are considered. No one can deny the fairness of this plan.

My predecessor suggested a wonderful thought for us both last year. That was Mr. Coddington's plan for a cooperating com'te of technical experts from the ranks of the industry to aid your com'tes in arriving at definitions for products and related subjects. Our Board of Directors meeting here tomorrow will discuss this plan and any suggestions from any of you are invited and will be appreciated.

A simplified method of paying the tonnage tax is the desire of all manufacturers. From standpoints of efficiency and economy the tonnage reporting plan, already satisfactorily demonstrated in some states, seems most logical. Its method is not unlike that employed by our national government in many of its tax collecting functions.

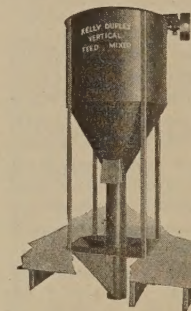
The American feed manufacturer is tremendously interested in the feeder's dollar. Naturally, we want to see it buy a greater volume of our products. Just this year, thru the effort of our traffic com'te, we were able to show the railroads why feeds should receive a preferential consideration and they thru the Interstate Commerce Commission, agreed with us by removing a part of the emergency rates from feed shipments. I am sure the grind of competition is passing this saving, amounting to some \$400,000.00 annually or a greater part of it along to the American feeder.

Excessive Feed Taxes.—Likewise, he can be benefited by removing some of the heavy burdens that are his because of the tremendous diversion of feed tax funds in almost every state. Collections far in excess of administration of the feed laws are common everywhere. This is no new sug-

gestion except I would like to correct a point of view I have often heard officials express. Many have gained the idea that the manufacturer pays the state feed tax. That's erroneous. We are only tax collectors for you, for every dollar paid out for stamp taxes is passed along in the price of the product to the man who eventually feeds it. Like the old saying, "Jones pays the freight."

This inequality should be corrected by a balancing up of the feeder's account with you. Already some are taking action. Just this week, one of my very good friends, a commissioner of agriculture, in a southern state, announced that he was calling together interested feed and fertilizer manufacturers to meet with state officials including members of the Tax Commission and I suppose influential legislators for the purpose of initiating steps toward relief. This would be a fine resolution for others of you to carry home. I can pledge the help of any of your home state feed manufacturers and our ass'n if you ask for it. When you remove this stiletto that cuts deep in the heart of your home state feeders, you will earn and deserve his endless gratitude—a gratitude that will be truly genuine, for it comes from his pocket book. Also those of you who

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Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocconut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	Iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

have state sales tax laws might emulate our good friends in New Jersey where feed is specifically exempt from the penalties of a sales tax because they are already taxed under another act with an inspection tax. Some one there had the feeder's interest at heart when this tax came along.

For two years past our ass'ns have had their respective com'ites actively working on the uniform feed law and their close co-operation and agreement has been a matter of real surprise and pleasure. The results of their work to date have been or will be given you in the form of a printed draft of a proposed uniform feed law in which both com'ites are in agreement. The draft in substantially its present wording was presented and discussed at the annual meeting of your ass'n in June. I believe it is entirely acceptable to our ass'n and we would welcome its adoption. It has also been endorsed by other bodies associated or concerned in our mutual work.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Blanton Co. and Helena Cotton Oil Mill, Helena, Ark., were fined \$50 on the charge of having shipped adulterated cottonseed meal.

A. Overholt & Co., Broad Ford, Pa., paid a fine of \$75 on a plea of guilty to having shipped Overco Stock Feed containing less than the 18 per cent protein and more than the 16.58 per cent fiber stated on the tags.

The Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Corporation, of Stamford, Texas, was fined \$300 on a plea of guilty to having shipped Interstate Brand cottonseed cake and meal containing less protein and more fiber than declared on the label.

Arthur H. Bryant, trading as Herbert Bryant's Son, Alexandria, Va., pleaded guilty to having shipped meat scrap containing less protein and fat and more fiber than labeled, and to have consisted in part of bone scrap and was fined \$25.

The Urbana Mills Co. shipped from Williamston, Mich., to Derwood, Md., 225 bags of alfalfa leaf meal seized by the government

on the allegation of misbranding in that the statements on the label, "Crude Protein, not less than 20.0 per cent," "Crude Fibre, not more than 18.0 per cent," "The Urbana Mills Company, Urbana, Ohio," were false and misleading, and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less protein and more crude fiber than declared on the label, and since it was not manufactured by the Urbana Mills Co. The Urbana Mills Co., Urbana, O., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant for relabeling upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it not be disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

Hespenheide & Thompson, York, Pa., were fined \$75 on pleas of guilty to having shipped into Maryland quantities of dairy feed which was misbranded. Two lots of the article were labeled: "Premier 32% Farm Mixing Feed Ingredients * * * Soybean Oil Meal * * * Analysis Min. Protein 32%." One lot was labeled in part: "Premier 24 Dairy Feed Sweet * * * Analysis 24% Protein, 4 1/2% Fat * * * Manufactured by Hespenheide & Thompson, York, Pa." The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the labels, viz, "32% * * * Ingredients * * * Soybean Oil Meal * * * Analysis Min. Protein 32%," with respect to one lot, "32% * * * Analysis Min. Protein 32% Min. Fat 4 1/2%" with respect to one lot, and "24 * * * Analysis 24% Protein, 4 1/2% Fat," with respect to the third lot, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser since all lots contained less protein than declared on the label, two of the lots contained less fat than declared, and one of the lots contained no soybean oil meal, one of the declared ingredients.

Peet's Protection Powder Didn't Protect

Ernest M. Peet and the E. M. Peet Mfg. Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., were fined \$200 each in Federal Court at Council Bluffs on Nov. 21, following conviction on Oct. 9 of both the owner and the corporation on charges of violating the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Following the verdict of the jury, counsel for the defense moved for a new trial and an arrest of judgment, which was denied, when sentence was imposed.

Peet was charged with having made a shipment of misbranded "Peet Protection Powder" to Grand Island, Neb., contrary to Federal law. Government chemists showed the powder was a mixture of Glauber's salt, baking soda, charcoal, sulphur, chalk, wormseed, sodium thiosulphate and traces of minerals. By pictorial design and claims in labels and circulars, the product was offered as a remedy for large round worms in shoats, diarrhea, colds in hogs, spasmodic colic in horses, scours in cows and calves, as a conditioner for sheep and poultry, and even as a preventive of the death of hogs. According to the allegations and the verdict, the product could not have any of the pretended effects.

Corporations selling to chain stores in interstate commerce will be required to report to the Federal Trade Commission the prices, terms, discounts, allowances, quantities, grades, cost of production and service, under a bill to be introduced by Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana.

Molasses as Barley Supplement

By W. H. PETERS of Minnesota Station

Is molasses more valuable when used to supplement barley than when used to supplement corn?

Lots 6 and 3 were fed the same except that in Lot 6 ground barley replaced shelled corn.

Lot 3. Shelled corn, linseed meal 1 1/2 pounds per head daily, Durham cane molasses 2 1/2 pounds per head daily, alfalfa hay full fed.

Lot 6. Ground barley, linseed meal 1 1/2 pounds per head daily, Durham cane molasses 2 1/2 pounds per head daily. Alfalfa hay full fed.

Number 3 yellow corn and a medium quality of feed barley were used. The corn contained an average of 17.5 per cent moisture and the barley 11.25 per cent moisture. The alfalfa hay was about on the line between the grades standard and No. 2. The molasses was Durham cane and contained 50 per cent combined sugars, 19.78 per cent organic non-sugars, 7.97 per cent ash, and 22.25 per cent moisture. Pea-sized linseed meal was fed with the shelled corn and powdered linseed meal with the ground grain.

A comparison of the figures for Lot 6 and Lot 3 show that the barley-fed cattle, receiving molasses plus linseed meal and alfalfa hay, actually outgained the corn-fed cattle receiving molasses plus linseed meal and alfalfa hay. The two lots ate almost the same number of pounds of feed, tho the barley cattle ate a trifle more grain and a little less hay than the corn-fed cattle. Charging shelled corn at 85 cents per bushel and whole barley at 64 cents, however, the corn-fed cattle showed the larger profit by \$4.04 per head. This was due principally to the higher finish and higher selling price of the corn-fed cattle. The cost of grinding with barley and failure of the hogs following the barley cattle to make any gain from salvaged feed, helped to lower the profit from the barley-fed group.

One problem in fattening cattle on barley is that after 75 to 90 days on feed, cattle tire of it and do not eat well. Judging by the results secured with this Lot 6, it is just possible that the appetizing quality of the molasses may have a decided value when used along with barley. This question will receive further attention in our experimental work.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for December futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed and cottonseed meal, soybean meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

Minneapolis Spot				Kansas City			
Bran		Midds.		Bran		Shorts	
Sept. 21.....	15.00	18.00		15.15	19.00		
Sept. 28.....	14.50	16.50		15.00	18.25		
Oct. 5.....	14.50	17.00		16.35	19.75		
Oct. 11.....	16.00	17.00		16.00	19.25		
Oct. 19.....	15.00	16.00		15.25	18.35		
Oct. 26.....	15.00	16.00		15.10	17.85		
Nov. 2.....	15.00	16.00		15.10	17.90		
Nov. 9.....	15.00	15.50		15.00	17.85		
Nov. 16.....	15.00	15.00		15.00	18.50		
Nov. 23.....	16.00	16.00		16.00	19.45		
St. Louis				Chicago, Soy			
Bran		Shorts		Beans		Meal	
Sept. 21.....	16.90	20.10		61	21.90		
Sept. 28.....	16.40	19.25		65	23.50		
Oct. 5.....	17.75	20.75		75	24.40		
Oct. 11.....	17.75	21.00		77 1/2	25.40		
Oct. 19.....	16.75	19.00		73	26.40		
Oct. 26.....	16.70	18.50		72	26.40		
Nov. 2.....	17.00	18.85		71	26.40		
Nov. 9.....	16.50	19.25		71 1/2	26.40		
Nov. 16.....	16.75	19.50		72	24.40		
Nov. 23.....	17.35	20.25		73 1/2	24.40		
Memphis				Denver Chicago			
Cottonseed		Meal		Alfalfa		Corn	
Sept. 21.....	34.50	20.50		28.00	85 1/2		
Sept. 28.....	34.50	21.00		28.00	89 1/2		
Oct. 5.....	39.50	24.00		28.00	87		
Oct. 11.....	41.00	25.00		28.00	86		
Oct. 19.....	41.00	24.00		28.00	80		
Oct. 26.....	23.00	28.00		28.00	63		
Nov. 2.....	22.00	28.00		28.00	67		
Nov. 9.....	22.00	28.00		28.00	67		
Nov. 16.....	22.00	28.00		28.00	67		
Nov. 23.....	22.50	28.00		28.00	63		

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ready for
SOY BEAN and CORN
MOVEMENT

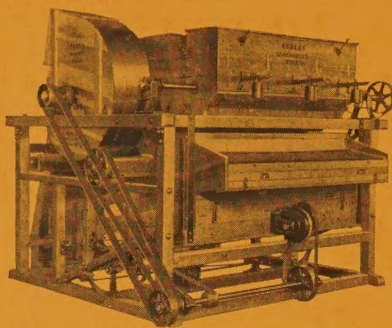


CHECK UP ON
PARTS REQUIRED
OR
NEW EQUIPMENT
NEEDED

REVISED TEMPERATURES FOR TESTING

Kind of Grain or Substance	Amount of Grain for Test	Amount of Oil for Test	Shutting Off Temperature
Wheat—Soft Red Winter, and white.....	100 grams	150 cc.	190°
All other classes.....	100 "	150 cc.	180°
Shelled corn.....	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Oats.....	100 "	150 cc.	195°
Rye.....	100 "	150 cc.	185°
Grain sorghums.....	100 "	150 cc.	195°
Barley.....	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Flaxseed.....	100 "	150 cc.	175°
Emmer.....	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Head rice (milled).....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Second head rice.....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Screenings rice.....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Brewers' rice.....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Brown rice.....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Rough rice.....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Corn cobs.....	50 "	250 cc.	190°
Cottonseed.....	50 "	150 cc.	190°
Soy and navy beans.....	100 "	150 cc.	175°
Barley malt.....	100 "	200 cc.	168°
Distillers' dried grains.....	50 "	200 cc.	190°
Wheat flour.....	50 "	150 cc.	190°
Corn meal.....	50 "	150 cc.	175°
Buckwheat.....	100 "	150 cc.	185°
Shelled peanuts.....	100 "	150 cc.	175°

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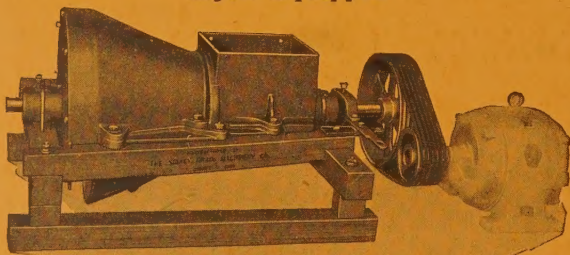
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